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Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

Corn is estimated at 3,336 million bushels, around 6 percent more than forecast August 1 but 3 percent more than last year, and 8 percent above average.

All Wheat is estimated at 967 million bushels, 3 percent more than August 1 and last year, but about 16 percent less than average.

Oats are estimated at 1,155 million bushels, 1 percent more than August 1, but 23 percent less than last year, and 13 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 163 million bushels, 14 percent less than August 1, 32 percent less than last year, but 16 percent above average.

Hay is estimated at 109 million tons, 1 percent more than August 1, 4 percent less than last year, but 5 percent above average.

Soybeans are estimated at 462 million bushels, 4 percent more than August 1, 24 percent more than last year's record crop, and 82 percent above average.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,445 million pounds, 2 percent less than August 1, 8 percent less than last year, and 20 percent below average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 34 million cwt., 2 percent more than August 1, 7 percent more than last year and 2 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 156 million cwt., 2 percent more than August 1, 5 percent more than last year and 4 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 93 million bushels, 3 percent more than August 1, but 12 percent less than last year and average.

Milk Production during August is estimated at 10,794 million pounds, 3 percent more than August last year and average.

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F A G R I C U L T U R E
Agricultural Marketing Service

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1945-54	1955	Indi- cated Sept. 1, 1956 1/	Average: 1945-54	1955	Indicated		
						Aug. 1, 1956	Sept. 1, 1956 1/	
Corn, all bu.	37.1	40.6	43.0	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,143,779	3,335,730	
Wheat, all "	17.1	19.8	19.2	1,148,289	936,761	938,988	966,574	
Winter "	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047	721,946	721,946	
All spring "	14.2	17.2	16.2	274,599	233,714	217,042	244,628	
Durum "	11.9	14.9	15.3	30,963	20,070	34,798	37,945	
Other spring "	14.4	17.4	16.4	243,636	213,644	182,244	206,683	
Oats "	34.1	38.3	32.6	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,139,727	1,154,595	
Barley "	26.6	27.5	28.8	278,166	400,295	361,472	370,254	
Rye "	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,961	21,961	
Flaxseed "	9.1	8.3	8.9	37,959	41,258	44,250	50,326	
Rice 100 lb. bag	2/ 2,254	2/ 2,931	2/ 2,825	42,756	53,532	46,457	45,276	
Sorghum grain bu.	18.6	18.8	14.4	141,334	241,100	189,676	163,293	
Cotton bale	2/ 283	2/ 417	2/ 402	13,098	14,721	13,552	13,115	
Hay, all ton	1.39	1.49	1.44	103,648	112,782	107,707	108,817	
Hay, wild "	.83	.74	.73	11,849	9,097	8,537	8,789	
Hay, alfalfa "	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,312	59,536	
Hay, clover and timothy 3/ "	1.41	1.46	1.39	29,509	24,174	20,624	21,316	
Hay, lespedeza "	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,354	4,708	4,749	4,687	
Beans, dry edible (cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/ 1,028	2/ 1,100	2/ 1,119	16,103	16,968	16,002	16,290	
Peas, dry field "	2/ 1,137	2/ 899	2/ 1,335	3,868	2,525	5,134	4,885	
Soybeans for beans bu.	20.0	19.9	22.0	253,653	371,106	442,557	461,928	
Peanuts 4/ lb.	790	925	958	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,479,170	1,445,460	
Potatoes: 5/ cwt.								
Winter "	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	6,022	6,022	
Early spring "	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	3,923	3,923	
Late spring "	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	24,069	24,069	
Early summer "	76.8	100.0	90.2	9,800	11,058	9,350	9,389	
Late summer "	150.4	166.6	174.7	33,269	31,682	33,391	34,015	
Fall "	162.6	168.8	177.9	150,175	148,383	153,522	156,258	
Total "	148.7	160.6	166.7	226,360	227,046	230,277	233,676	
Sweetpotatoes 5/ "	52.8	61.4	56.7	20,051	20,946	16,032	16,257	
Tobacco lb.	1,236	1,467	1,471	2,128,194	2,195,788	1,997,637	2,029,023	
Sugarcane for sugar and seed ton	20.7	25.5	25.4	6,689	7,251	6,617	6,396	
Sugar beets "	14.5	16.5	16.5	11,167	12,228	12,936	13,031	
Broomcorn "	2/ 268	2/ 281	2/ 187	35	44	26	22	
Hops lb.	1,431	1,556	1,532	53,154	36,874	37,723	37,680	
Pasture pct.	6/ 75	6/ 68	6/ 68	---	---	---	---	

1/Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-54. 6/ Condition September 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated	
				Aug. 1,	Sept. 1,
				1956	1956 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/ 105,920	106,234	90,453	93,433
Peaches	"	2/ 66,989	2/ 51,827	65,686	67,760
Pears	"	2/ 30,230	29,622	30,475	31,311
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,906	3,237	3,008	2,999
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 212	2/ 263	171	171
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 215	2/ 281	193	192
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.	903	1,026	---	957
Pecans	lb.	137,798	146,860	169,880	161,375

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition September 1			
		Average 1945-54	1954	1955	1956
Oranges and Tangerines	pct	73	79	72	72
Grapefruit	"	59	69	58	62
Lemons	"	74	77	80	74

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54		
	Million pounds			Millions		
July	11,508	11,453	11,697	4,377	4,617	4,752
August	10,504	10,515	10,794	3,932	4,295	4,559
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	83,486	86,972	89,807	41,157	40,956	41,501

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1956 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1955	1956	1956
	1945-54			percent of 1955
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	83,260	79,900	77,596	97.1
Wheat, all	67,192	47,255	50,466	106.8
Winter	47,810	33,660	35,372	105.1
All spring	19,383	13,595	15,094	111.0
Durum	2,489	1,348	2,484	184.3
Other spring	16,894	12,247	12,610	103.0
Oats	38,912	39,138	35,427	90.5
Barley	10,443	14,553	12,867	88.4
Rye	1,714	2,092	1,724	82.4
Flaxseed	4,190	4,982	5,685	114.1
Rice	1,879	1,826	1,602	87.7
Sorghum grain	7,460	12,839	11,362	88.5
Cotton	22,746	17,506	15,661	89.5
Hay, all	74,382	75,549	75,595	100.0
Hay, wild	14,282	12,242	12,093	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	18,941	28,432	29,719	104.5
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	20,910	16,506	15,316	92.8
Hay, lespedeza	6,046	4,063	4,425	108.9
Beans, dry edible	1,579	1,543	1,456	94.4
Peas, dry field	344	281	366	130.2
Soybeans for beans	12,698	18,668	20,953	112.2
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	2,387	1,691	1,509	89.2
Potatoes: <u>3/</u>				
Winter	21	30	34	111.9
Early spring	23	26	26	102.7
Late spring	206	178	164	92.2
Early summer	127	111	104	94.1
Late summer	223	190	198	103.9
Fall	924	879	875	99.6
Total	1,525	1,414	1,402	99.1
Sweetpotatoes <u>3/</u>	378	341	287	84.0
Tobacco	1,726	1,497	1,380	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	284	252	88.8
Sugar beets	768	740	789	106.6
Broomcorn	259	316	238	75.4
Hops	37	24	25	103.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

3/ Average 1949-54.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

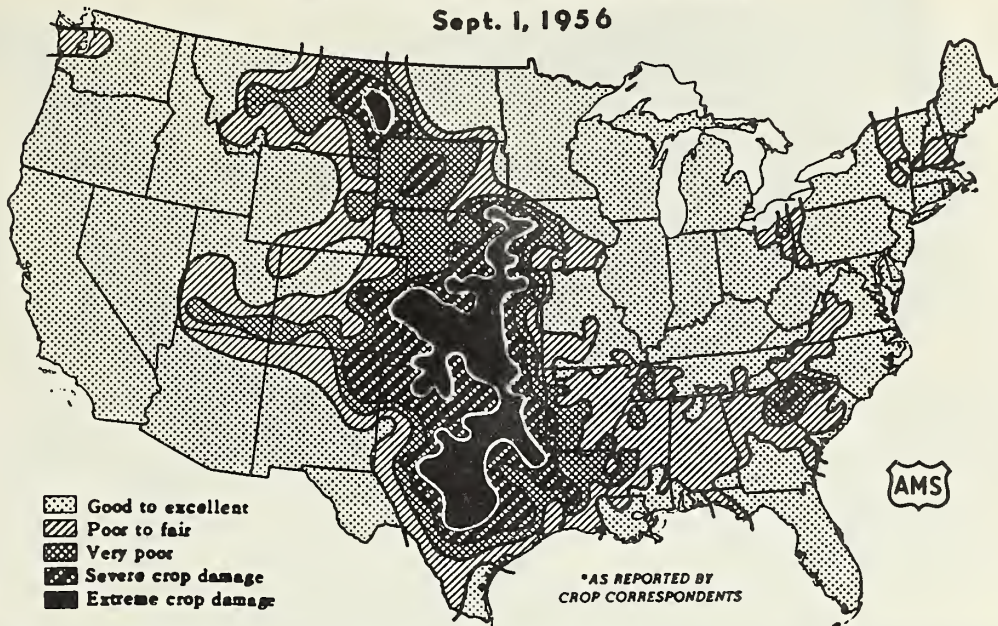
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FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1956

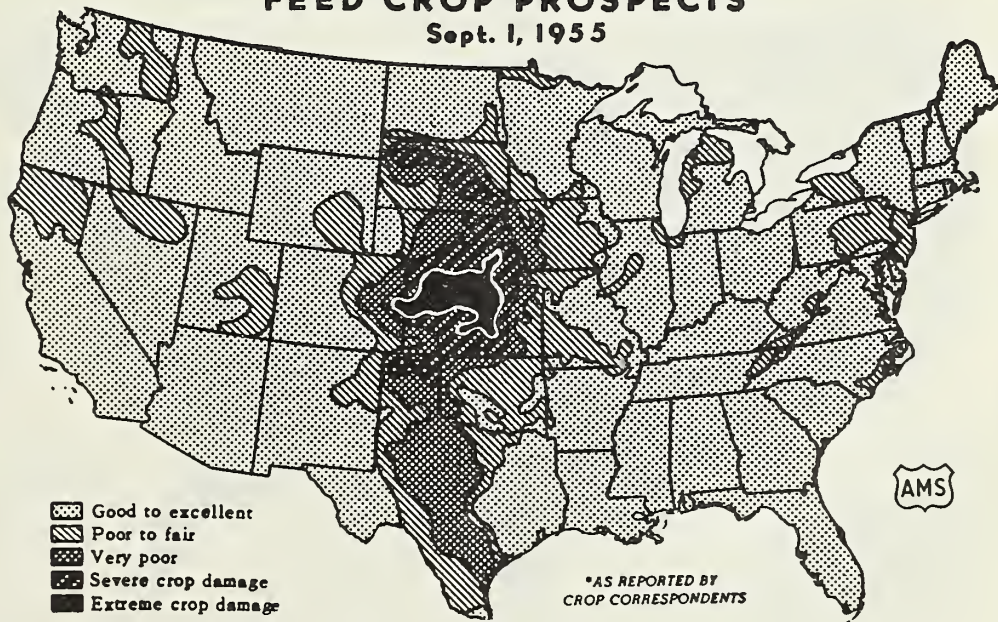


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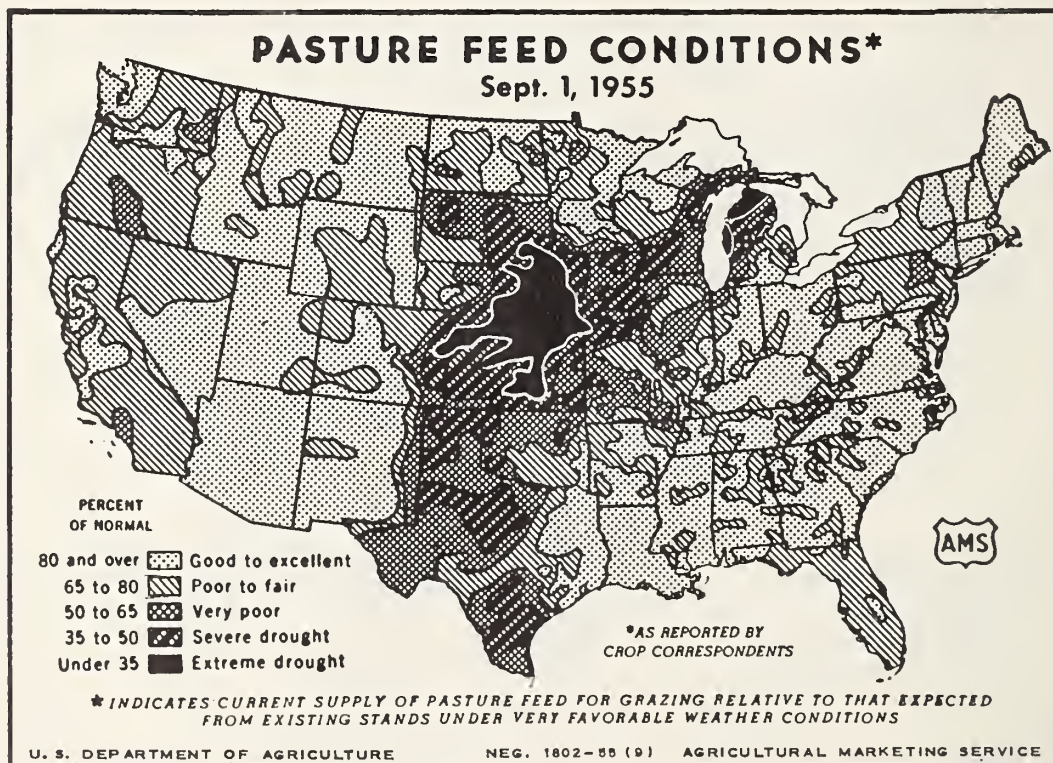
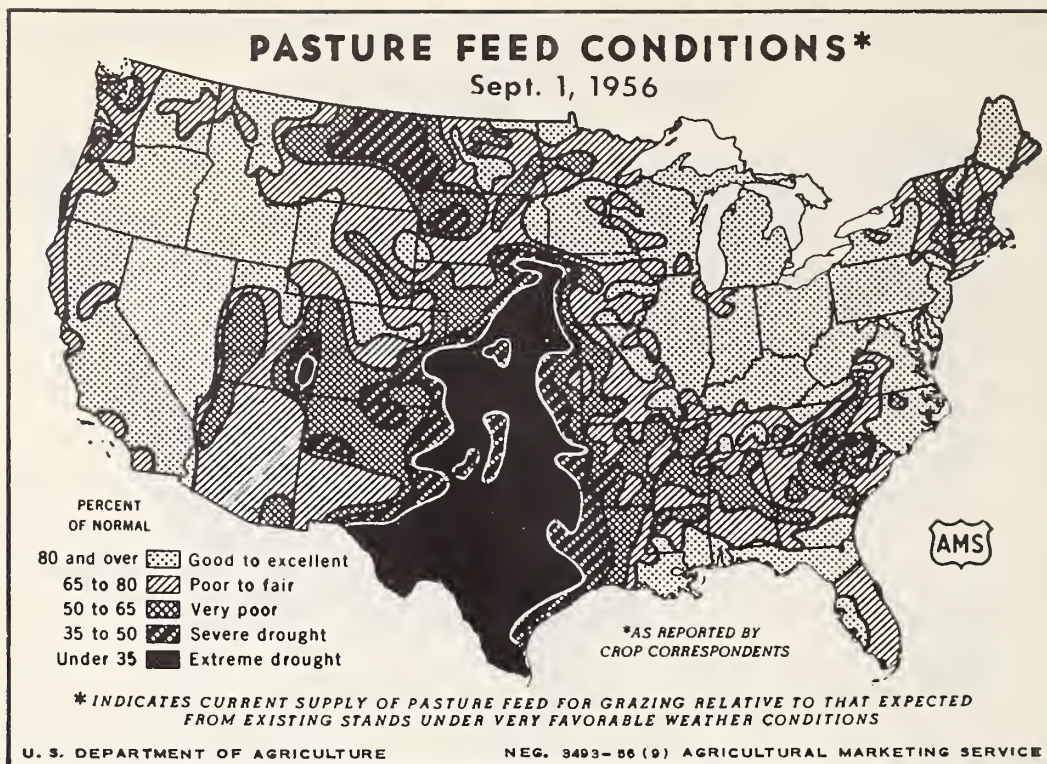
FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1801-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

Favorable crop development throughout much of the Corn Belt and other important areas during August more than offset drought damage to late crops in some other sections. Prospects for total outturn now look only moderately below the high level of 1955.

Gains over August 1 estimates are shown for most of the crops or crop groups estimated in this report. Largest relative gains were made by spring wheat, corn, soybeans, flaxseed, barley, potatoes, dry beans and tobacco. Slight increases were made by hay crops, oats, sugar beets and sweetpotatoes. Largest reductions are in sorghum grain, cotton, rice, sugar cane, peanuts and pecans--all crops which are prominent in the Southern Plains or other Southern areas which were stricken by drought and heat. Maturity of late crops seems assured except in some northern and northeastern sections where late flax, beans and corn need to step lively to get by early frost.

Cool weather and adequate rainfall favored crop growth in central to eastern parts of the Corn Belt and through the Middle Atlantic States. The Northern Plains and also most Western areas had weather generally favorable for crops and field work while most of New England and extensive areas across the South had droughts of varying intensity which, however, did not seriously reduce all crops or hit all areas in the States concerned. Eastern Coastal and mid-Atlantic States had better fortune than a year ago in escaping August hurricanes.

The corn crop gained during August in most important producing States in response to better rainfall distribution and more moderate temperatures than usual for the month. Although Minnesota, Missouri and Indiana are headed for record State yields, Illinois is far in front in the Corn Belt yield race with prospects for a 66-bushel per acre average--far beyond any yet attained in a State with large acreage. Summer rains in a number of States overcame the early soil moisture shortage which became progressively worse and severely reduced yields in many sections of Iowa and adjoining States to the West. The national crop of 3.3 billion bushels now edges out the 1952 total to rank behind 1948 as the second largest corn crop.

Sorghum grain prospects withered steadily from Nebraska southward through Texas because of drought and heat. Much sorghum acreage failed to make grain, and yields are sharply below average despite high outturn on irrigated fields. Oats harvest progressed slowly in late areas but the total outturn increased slightly. Late barley is yielding well; the 370 million bushel crop is 2 percent larger than was estimated last month. Tonnage for the four feed grain crops now is expected to total about 125 million tons, 4 percent less than last year but 5 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

Soybeans step back into the spotlight again this month as the outstanding record-breaker, helped by good growing weather in important areas to an all-time high of 462 million bushels. This total is nearly a fourth more than last year and 4 percent more than estimated a month ago. Flax also pushed ahead with prospects for a 50 million bushel total, barring an early frost from which considerable late acreage in North Dakota and Minnesota is not yet safe. The cotton crop dropped 3 percent in August to 13.1 million bales, a fifth less than the 1955 crop, indicating a comparable reduction in tonnage of cottonseed.

Rice harvests in Texas and Mississippi were lowered more than a million bags chiefly from water shortage caused by drought, but yields were maintained in other States. Spring wheat made good progress in development and harvest with a 38 million durum crop and a 207 million bushel crop of other spring wheat now likely. Harvest is close to completion except in northern most areas where rains delayed field work. Rust caused little damage.

Hay tonnage now looks slightly larger than a month ago. Gains in alfalfa, wild hay and other late cuttings in favored areas outbalance losses in the lespedeza crop in Southern States. The 108.8 million ton crop is the third largest hay crop produced--only 4 percent below last year's record. However, this includes much rain-damaged or over-mature hay cut or left standing during periods of repeated rainfall which made proper field curing almost impossible.

Pastures during the past month looked more like June than August in many areas east of the Mississippi River from Kentucky northward to southern New England and are good to excellent for the season in much of California, Idaho, western Montana, eastern Oregon and Washington and much of Nevada and Utah. But the drought which gripped most of the Great Plains area has cut pasture and range feed with increasing severity from east central Nebraska through Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. As a result, condition of range feed is lowest since 1934, forcing early movement of cattle from Plains sections and the Southwest. Pastures in many other sections have low carrying capacity. Nationally, the September 1 pasture feed condition of 68 declined less than usual from a month earlier although continuing much below average for the date.

Farmers' appraisals of all feed crop prospects as of September 1 vary from bright to gloomy with sharp sectional contrasts as shown on the map on page 5. The good to excellent outlook in most Northeastern States and in the West compares with threatening shortages in most of the Great Plains and the not too satisfactory situation in some Southern and Southeastern areas. Over half of the States--nearly all Southern States--have poorer over-all feed prospects than last year's outstanding September 1 outlook.

Larger supplies of fall vegetables are in prospect--nearly a fifth more than last year of the important kinds which make up nearly three-fourths of all commercial production. Leading the list in the increases is early fall cabbage--up nearly a half from last year. Summer vegetables, nearing harvest's end, have been 6 percent more plentiful than last year but there were 12 percent fewer melons. The prospective 1956 tonnage of eight important vegetables for commercial processing is about a third more than last year or average. Tomatoes and sweet corn, which contribute most of the tonnage, outstep last year's production by over a third.

Indicated total production of deciduous fruit is 2 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average. In general, conditions during August favored the fruit crops and prospective tonnage is about 2 percent greater than a month ago. Growers report above average crops of peaches, pears, grapes and plums, but the crops of apples, prunes and apricots are below average. Tree nut production is expected to total 6 percent larger than last year, including a record large crop of almonds now being harvested, less walnuts than last year, an above average crop of pecans and a filbert crop only a third of last year's size.

Prospects for the 1956-57 citrus crop are generally favorable, except in Texas and a few areas in Florida and California. A small quantity of new crop citrus is expected to be harvested by October 1.

Milk production during the past month showed less than usual decline from July rates as cows had good pastures in leading dairy sections. The result was the highest production for the month since the record of August 1945. On September 1, cows in crop reporter's herds were continuing to show record high rates of milk flow which average 5 percent above a year earlier. Another August egg production record was set, 6 percent above August of last year, as a result of 3 percent more layers and a 3 percent increase in the rate of lay. Laying rates reached record levels in all parts of the country. The increase in number of layers was also quite general and is matched by a 3 percent increase in pullets not of laying age on farms September 1.

CORN: A corn crop of 3,336 million bushels, second largest of record, is forecast as of September 1. This indicated crop is 3 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. The yield per harvested acre, at 43.0 bushels, breaks the previous 1948 high of 42.5 bushels. Yield prospects improved during August in nearly all the important producing States resulting in a 6 percent larger prospect than indicated a month ago. An early frost in northern States could cause considerable soft corn, but nearly all the crop should be safe by normal frost dates.

Production in the Corn Belt is expected to exceed the excellent 1955 crop. Bumper yields are in sight for Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana and high yields are expected in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota and eastern Iowa. August weather was generally cool with adequate moisture for the maturing crop in the central and eastern Corn Belt States.

By September 1, about 85 percent of the Iowa crop was in the soft dough stage or beyond and in Illinois, about 90 percent was dented. However, much of the corn in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas was still in the milk or earlier stage on September 1 and would be subject to damage should frosts occur early.

The important corn area of western Iowa, southeastern South Dakota, Nebraska and extreme northeastern Kansas falls in the severe drought region. A large acreage in that area has been diverted to silage and forage or placed in the "Soil Bank" and turned under or pastured. Inadequate soil moisture early in the season followed by hot, dry weather during the period of pollination, resulted in poor fertilization. Irrigated corn will probably account for nearly half of the Nebraska production. Local showers during August improved prospects in some drought sections, particularly western Iowa.

In the Atlantic States, corn shows excellent promise. However, late planting and slow development makes a portion of the crop vulnerable to frost damage in Pennsylvania, New York and some New England sections. In the States from Pennsylvania and New Jersey southward through North Carolina, record average yields are practically assured. From South Carolina and Georgia westward through Arkansas and Louisiana, dry weather has reduced yields well below the records of a year ago. However, yields in the area are far above average. The crop is very poor in Oklahoma and Texas because of severe drought. In most of the Western States, outturns higher than the previous records last year are anticipated with especially high yields in the Pacific Coast States.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 967 million bushels.

This is an increase of nearly 28 million bushels from the August 1 forecast, an increase of 3 percent over the 1955 production but 16 percent less than the 1945-54 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of more than 24 million bushels in other spring wheat and an increase of more than 3 million bushels of durum. As usual, the August 1 estimate of winter wheat is carried forward to September 1. Prospective yield per harvested acre is 19.2 bushels and compares with 19.8 bushels in 1955 and the average of 17.1 bushels.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat increased nearly 28 million bushels during August and is now indicated at 245 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 5 percent larger than the 1955 production of 234 million bushels but 11 percent below average. Indicated yield per harvested acre at 16.2 bushels compares with 17.2 bushels in 1955 and the average of 14.2 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 38 million bushels, nearly double the previous year's crop and nearly a fourth larger than average. All producing States showed an increase over last month as weather conditions during August were favorable for filling and maturing of the grain. Rust infestation was scattered. The main durum growing area had very little rust and almost no damage. Losses occurred in North Dakota due to a severe hail storm but more than offsetting hail and rust losses were ideal filling conditions. The area

most severely damaged by hail contained a large acreage planted to new rust resistant varieties so that loss of rust resistant varieties will be felt keenly. Harvesting operations were generally delayed by rains in late August but by September 1 harvest was complete in South Dakota, nearly complete in Minnesota, and more than half complete in North Dakota and Montana.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 207 million bushels, more than 24 million bushels above the August 1 forecast. The 1956 crop is 3 percent less than the 1955 crop and 15 percent below average. The yield per acre for the United States at 16.4 bushels is below the 1955 yield of 17.4 bushels but above the average of 14.4 bushels.

Yields in all producing States except Nebraska, New Mexico and Utah were above earlier expectations as weather conditions during August were favorable for maturing grain. Bread wheats experienced only light rust infestation and practically no damage this year. The greatly expanded use of rust resistant, higher yielding varieties reduced rust losses and generally raised the level of yields. Harvesting operations progressed rapidly during August until delayed by rains near the end of the month. Harvest generally is later than last year with only a small percent completed in Northern areas. Quality of the crop is reported to be good to excellent though the acreage remaining for harvest may suffer some discoloration from rains.

OATS: The final report of the growing season places the 1956 oats crop at 1,155 million bushels. This is 23 percent less than last year's crop, 13 percent less than average, and is the second smallest crop since 1945.

The bulk of the 1 percent increase over last month's forecast is in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, New York and Maine. Additional small increases were shown in several other Western and Atlantic States. However, significant declines occurred in Pennsylvania and Ohio where wet weather caused heavy loss of grain from lodging, sprouting and from farmers' inability to harvest the oats on time.

August weather was favorable for growth and maturity of late oats, especially in Minnesota, the leading oats State this year, and in other important oats producing States in the Northern third of the country. Despite some rain damage to swathed oats in central Minnesota, late oats exceeded earlier expectations. The crop in the Red River Valley and in the east central and southern districts is of good to excellent quality, and good elsewhere in the State except in the southwest where quality is poor to fair. Harvest in North Dakota was more than four-fifths completed by September 4. Good combining weather prevailed during most of the harvest season. The crop in this State also exceeded expectations and is of good quality. Although most of South Dakota's oats headed on short straw, yields turned out a little above those indicated last month. Elsewhere in the 12 States of the North Central Region, where nearly four-fifths of this year's crop was produced, no changes from previous forecasts were indicated except for Ohio. In this State, yields dropped 2 bushels per acre as a result of adverse harvesting weather caused by continued rain during August. In Wisconsin, yields were above earlier expectations in the south, but heavy rains and winds lodged stands and delayed harvest in the upper half of the State, resulting in offsetting losses.

Above average yields were harvested more than a month ago in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Production in the Western States, where a large portion of the acreage is irrigated, is now indicated 4 percent larger than last month. Prospects also improved in the New England States.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production is estimated at 462 million bushels, about 4 percent above the August 1 forecast. This is nearly a fourth above last year's record of 371 million bushels and 82 percent above the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 22.0 bushels per acre is the highest since 1949 and compares with 19.9 bushels last year and the average of 20.0 bushels per acre.

August weather was favorable for soybeans in most of the main Soybelt and in the eastern coastal States. Drought and hot weather caused severe damage in an area from Nebraska south to Kansas and Oklahoma, then eastward into Arkansas and Mississippi. In most areas, the crop is not as far advanced as last year but maturity is about average and harvesting has started in the early areas. If killing frosts come at about the normal dates, little damage to the crop may be expected.

The major States, in the heavy producing North Central area, report record and near record yields except Iowa where earlier drought caused severe damage. However, conditions in Iowa improved in August due to timely rains and the indicated yield of 21 bushels per acre is up 2 bushels from a month ago. The Illinois crop never looked better and a record yield of 27 bushels per acre is expected. A few fields in southern Illinois were combined around September 1 but the main harvest will start after mid-September. Indiana also expects record yields. Although the crop is later than last year, little damage is expected from frost. Prospects in Minnesota are uniformly good throughout the State with ample moisture in all major areas. The crop is not as early as last year but compares favorably with other recent years. Soybeans were beginning to ripen in the southern counties by September 1. Missouri has had a very favorable season with adequate moisture in most areas. Harvest of the crop is under way in that State with near record yields and production is expected to be an all-time high.

Growing conditions were generally favorable in the North and South Atlantic areas during August. Record yields are in prospect from New Jersey southward to North Carolina. Moisture supplies are ample and temperatures have not been excessive. South Carolina improved somewhat from a month ago while no change is reported in Georgia and Florida. The South Central area experienced a wide variation in weather and growing conditions during the month of August. Kentucky had exceptionally good weather and a record yield is indicated. In Baldwin County, Alabama, where most of the soybeans in that State are produced, growing conditions have been good and near record yields are expected. All other States in the area, except Texas, where most of the soybeans are on irrigated land, reported lower yields than indicated a month ago. Hot, dry weather sharply reduced prospects in Mississippi and Arkansas, the two heaviest producing States in the area.

BARLEY: Barley production, now estimated at 370 million bushels, is up 2 percent from the August 1 forecast. The crop is the fourth largest of record, but is smaller than last year because of reduced acreage for harvest. The estimated yield of 28.8 bushels per harvested acre is 1.3 bushels above last year and 2.2 bushels above average.

Prospects improved during August in the northern Great Plains area which was adversely effected by an early drought. In North Dakota, most of the crop had been harvested by September 1. Early barley showed good test weights. Some lodging occurred in late acreage. The principal acreage loss was due to hail. Harvesting in Minnesota was nearing completion by the end of August. Yields and quality were both generally good. About three-fourths of the Montana crop had been harvested with fairly good outturns. August weather was favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop. In South Dakota, rust was less prevalent than last year, but the early drought reduced yields and harvest was later delayed by frequent rains.

Production in the Pacific Coast States will be slightly less than indicated a month ago due to very warm weather in Washington during August. New Mexico and Utah non-irrigated barley was effected by inadequate moisture. Idaho weather was favorable for maturity and harvest of the crop. Harvesting losses occurred in Wisconsin.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 45.3 million equivalent 100-pound bags--a decline of more than a million bags from August 1 and about 15 percent below last year's production. This is the lowest production since 1950. The yield per acre, indicated at 2,825 pounds is 106 pounds less than the record high 1955 yield of 2,931 but is 571 pounds above the 10-year average of 2,254 pounds. Prospective yields per acre were reduced from a month ago in Texas and Mississippi but remained unchanged in California, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, production is indicated to be 35.3 million bags, down 1.2 million from August 1 and 7.1 million bags less than last year. The decline from August 1 is due primarily to reduced yields in Texas where extreme drought conditions caused water shortages. This condition exists in several Texas counties, being most severe in Chambers and Jefferson. Continued drought will result in rather heavy acreage abandonment. Infestation of grass and weeds is heavy in Texas and Louisiana but is not expected to cause serious loss. Harvest in Arkansas and Mississippi began on a limited scale during the last week of August under generally favorable conditions.

In California, rice is beginning to head. Recent temperatures have been relatively cool but have caused little delay in plant development. Harvest is expected to start during the last week of September.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Prospective production of sorghums for grain declined about 14 percent during August as severe drought continued over the important sorghum areas of the Great Plains. Conditions as of September 1 indicated a crop of 163.3 million bushels, compared with the record crop of 241.1 million bushels last year and the average of 141.3 million bushels. A considerable acreage of drought damaged sorghums intended earlier for grain is being diverted to silage, fodder or grazing. The irrigated acreage shows good prospects but the much larger dryland acreage deteriorated with prolonged summer drought.

In Texas, harvest was nearly over by September 1 in southern and central areas and in most eastern and northern sections. Combining started in prematurely ripened dryland fields in the High Plains. Prospects in the western Oklahoma Panhandle and northeastern New Mexico were maintained by local showers in August, but sorghums in the eastern part of the Oklahoma Panhandle are nearly "burned up". Dryland sorghums in western Kansas are nearly a complete failure. The bulk of the crop was planted late and many fields dried out completely before reaching a foot high. Irrigated sorghums are in the blooming or later stage. The crop looks good in the east-central area of the State. Condition of dryland sorghums in Colorado declined further from last month's poor outlook, especially in the south-eastern area. Nebraska sorghums faded during August in the south-central area but some precipitation helped the crop in east-central Nebraska, and in most areas of South Dakota.

The California irrigated crop is filling well in fields headed out. In North Carolina and most other southeastern States yields are expected to be above average.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production is estimated at 16,290,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is about 2 percent larger than forecast a month ago, about 4 percent less than the 1955 production but 1 percent more than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 1,119 pounds per acre is slightly higher than last year and well above the average of 1,028 pounds per acre.

In the Northeast bean area, conditions improved in New York with generally ample moisture and the absence of extremely hot weather. Vines have made a heavy growth and the set of pods is good. Michigan also had favorable weather for growth and setting pods. However, there was some damage in Huron and Saginaw counties from excessive wet weather. The crop in that State is a little later than usual, but harvesting should be well underway by mid-September.

The favorable prospects of a month ago continued in the Northwest area. In Idaho, the crop developed satisfactorily with a minimum of insect and disease damage. Yields are expected to be excellent for all classes -- both commercial and garden seed. Harvest started soon after September 1 and should progress rapidly. Little change in yields is indicated for the Southwest (Pinto) area. A slight increase in Colorado was partially offset by a reduction in Utah, where the dry land yields are poor. In California, the indicated yield of Baby Limas and "other" beans showed no change from a month ago. Prospects for Large Limas dropped as many growers reported pods were not setting as well as expected.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production is estimated at 4,885,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is a drop of nearly 5 percent from August 1, due largely to the reduction in Washington, where hot weather in late July caused more damage than expected earlier. However, this year's crop is still nearly double the small production of last year and a fourth larger than average. The yield of 1,335 pounds per acre (cleaned basis) this year compares with 899 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,137 pounds per acre.

Yields in Idaho are about as expected a month ago. Some fields were damaged by hot weather and hail but much of the acreage escaped damage and some exceptional yields were reported in North Idaho.

In the minor producing States, only Minnesota indicated a reduction from last month. In that State, some acreage was lost by hail and yields were lowered by too much rain. Increased yields were reported for Montana, Oregon and California while no change from last month is indicated for North Dakota and Colorado.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,445 million pounds. This is a decrease of 2 percent from the August 1 forecast due mainly to sharply lower yield prospects in Oklahoma. At this level, 1956 prospective production is 8 percent below last year and 20 percent below the 10-year average production of 1,810 million pounds.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, plentiful rainfall has resulted in heavy vine growth and prospective yields in this area are unchanged from a month ago. The crop would probably have developed better without the additional rainfall, but no serious damage from rains was reported. In the Southeastern area, the Spanish crop matured under excellent conditions although dry weather in certain localities has retarded the development of the Runner crop. The estimated yield in Florida is up from a month ago and at 1,050 pounds per acre is a new record for the State. In Alabama, where Runners make up the bulk of the crop, yield prospects are down from a month ago. A few areas of the State have sufficient moisture, but many spots are on the dry side.

In the Southwestern area, prospects in Texas are unchanged from a month ago as only scattered showers maintained vine growth in many sections. In South Texas, dryland peanuts have deteriorated to the point that it is doubtful that rainfall could now help this segment of the Texas crop. In Oklahoma, prospects have declined sharply from a month ago as continued high temperatures and hot winds quickly evaporated the small amounts of rainfall received from scattered showers. Crops on irrigated land generally were in good condition. In Texas, the condition of the peanut crop is the lowest ever reported on September 1 while for Oklahoma the reported condition is the lowest since 1936.

HAY: The hay crop is now estimated at 108.8 million tons, 1.1 million tons more than indicated a month ago and the third largest crop of record. An increase of 1.2 million tons in the North Central States, mostly in the clover and alfalfa groups and in wild hay, plus small increases in other areas, more than offset small declines in prospective yields of lespedeza and soybean hay in the South Central region. If a crop of this size is finally harvested, it will exceed the average production by 5 million tons, but fall 4 million tons short of last year's record crop.

Rains in August were beneficial to the growth of hay crops in several west north central States as well as most States east of the upper Mississippi River. Continued dry weather in Kansas and Oklahoma resulted in further deterioration of the already poor yield prospects in those States. Prospective yields of lespedeza declined slightly in most south central States due to continued dry weather.

Frequent showers interfered with the hay harvest in New York, Pennsylvania, northeastern Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In these areas, as well as in portions of the Atlantic region, quality of cuttings made in August was below last year. Much of the hay was stained by successive rains and was coarse because of overmaturity.

Rainfall in August was favorable for growth of late cuttings of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures. The crop, now forecast at 59.5 million tons, is the largest of record and compares with the average of 41.3 million tons. Although frequent rains interfered with harvest in the Northern States from New York and Pennsylvania westward to Minnesota, the rains were beneficial to growth. In other areas of the Nation, weather at harvest time was generally favorable. Alfalfa under irrigation made good growth during the month but drought conditions reduced yields of late cuttings in Kansas and Oklahoma. However, these declines were more than offset by improved prospects in several North Central States.

Rainfall in late July and August also improved yield prospects of clover, timothy, and clover grass mixed hay, mainly in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. The total of 21.3 million tons now estimated is 3 percent above earlier expectations but remains the third smallest crop of record. While the production trend of this hay has been downward since the peak year 1945, the 1956 tonnage was further curtailed by diversion of clover acreage into the "Soil Bank".

Dry weather in the lespedeza producing areas of North and South Carolina and several south central States reduced production prospects during August. The crop is now forecast at a little under 4.7 million tons, about equal to the 1955 crop but one-fourth smaller than average.

Wild hay production is forecast at 8.8 million tons, up 3 percent from last month's prospects, but 3 percent below last year's tonnage. This is the smallest crop in 20 years. Harvest is nearly completed as far north as Montana. Yields in this State, and in Wyoming and the western sandhill area of Nebraska, exceeded earlier expectations.

COTTON: A cotton crop of 13,115,000 bales is forecast as of September 1.

This is 437,000 bales, or about 3 percent below the forecast a month ago, and compares with the 1955 crop of 14,721,000 bales, and the 10-year average of 13,098,000 bales. The indicated yield per acre of 402 pounds is 15 pounds less than last year's record high but is 119 pounds above average. Nearly 8 percent, or 1.3 million acres, of the cotton in cultivation July 1, 1956 will be abandoned or removed to comply with Soil Bank agreements and acreage allotments. The acreage in cultivation July 1 this year which will not be harvested is estimated at about 1.0 million acres in Texas and Oklahoma and 0.3 million in other States. This leaves 15,661,000 acres for harvest--the smallest since 1882--and compares with 16,928,000 acres in 1955 and the average for 1951, 1952, and 1953 of 25.7 million acres.

During August, cotton in New Mexico, Arizona, and California and the irrigated acreage in Northwest Texas continued to make excellent progress. In the Central Belt where prospects were exceptionally favorable on August 1, hot, dry weather during the first three weeks of August checked growth and caused heavy shedding of squares and small bolls and some premature opening. However, the crop was already well advanced and despite the loss of most of the top crop there is still a heavy set of bolls. Cooler weather with some showers in late August checked premature opening.

In the Piedmont areas of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, where most of the crop is set during August, drought and high temperatures limited prospects. Despite hot weather, weevil infestation continued to mount in the eastern States and considerable damage is reported. Severe drought and hot

materially reduced crop prospects in Oklahoma. In Texas, prospective production in late dryland areas of the High Plains and the northern Low Rolling Plains deteriorated during August but prospects in other areas were mostly unchanged.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 50.3 million bushels, 14 percent more than last month and nearly a fifth larger than last year's crop. This would be the second largest crop of record. The estimated yield per acre is 8.9 bushels, more than a bushel higher than indicated last month. This yield compares with 8.3 bushels in 1955 and the average of 9.1 bushels.

Yield prospects improved during August throughout the flaxseed producing area as adequate moisture supplies and relatively cool temperatures were quite favorable for plant growth and development. The important producing States of Minnesota and North Dakota recorded yield per acre increases of 1 bushel during the month with South Dakota increasing 1.5 bushels. There remains a significant acreage of late flax that must reach maturity prior to the first killing frost in order for these yields to be realized.

By early September, some flax had been harvested clear to the Canadian border with North Dakota reporting 26 percent combined, 21 percent in the swath, 40 percent standing and turning or ripe and 13 percent past bloom but still green. Harvest in South Dakota was 1 to 2 weeks later than usual with some late fields still to be harvested by September 1. Harvesting operations in Minnesota were virtually complete in the southwest, about two-thirds finished in west central areas but considerable acreage remained for harvest in the extreme north. Yield prospects in Montana were brightened during August by beneficial rains, which fell over much of the drought ridden north central and eastern portions of the State.

BROOMCORN: The record-low broomcorn crop as estimated a month ago suffered additional damage from high temperatures and continued drought during August. The crop is estimated at 22,400 tons, 3,400 tons less than forecast last month and only one-half as large as the 1955 crop of 44,500 tons. The 10-year average is 34,850 tons.

Rains have been generally spotted in all dryland areas. While rains benefited some late broomcorn, in many areas the crop was too far gone for recovery and abandonment has been heavy. Yields and quality vary widely with some producers turning cattle in broomcorn fields or cutting the crop for feed.

Harvest of green broomcorn is nearly complete in Illinois with yields good and quality about average. In Kansas, mid-August showers were beneficial but stands are spotted and portions of fields failed to head. In west central Oklahoma, August drought reduced prospects. July and August drought materially reduced yields in south central areas of Oklahoma. Mid-August rains improved prospects on the small acreage in the Panhandle area. While scattered August rains in New Mexico and Colorado checked deterioration in some areas and gave new hope for very late broomcorn, such gains were more than offset by damage resulting from generally unfavorable weather.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U.S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate 800 acres planted, a yield of 1,250 pounds and production of 500 tons. Production in 1955 totaled 1,300 tons.

HOPS: Production of hops is expected to total 37,680,000 pounds, 2 percent more than in 1955, but 29 percent below average. For the 4 hop producing States, yields are expected to average slightly below last year. In Washington, harvest of the Early Clusters in most areas is nearing completion. A few growers had started harvesting Late Clusters by September 1. Oregon growers had completed their harvest of Fuggles by September 1 and picking of Late Clusters was becoming active. Red spider has become more troublesome in recent weeks. In California, the crop is being harvested, with some yards finished by September 1. In Idaho, harvest is underway.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The commercial apple crop is now forecast at 93,433,000 bushels--12 percent less than last year's crop which was about average. The September 1 estimate is about three million bushels larger than the August 1 forecast, with improved prospects in most of the important States. Compared with last year, production is down 16 percent in the Eastern States and down 24 percent in the Western States. The Central States expect 32 percent more apples than last year. This area will account for about 22 percent of the national total in 1956, compared with 14 percent in 1955. The Eastern share of the national crop is down to 44 percent from 46 percent last year and the Western share is only 34 percent, compared with 39 percent in 1955.

New England production is expected to total 42 percent less than the large 1955 crop. All States in this area expect below-average crops. Harvest of McIntosh is expected to become active by mid-September in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In New York, growing conditions were generally favorable during August with adequate soil moisture in all areas. The crop in the Lake Ontario area is relatively better than in other areas with good crops of McIntosh, Baldwins and Wealthys but a light crop of R. I. Greenings. Hudson Valley crops vary widely from orchard to orchard with some near failures. In this area, McIntosh, Cortlands, Delicious and Romes are much lighter than last year. New Jersey apples continued to size well during August. McIntosh harvest started early in September, only a few days later than usual. Some Red Delicious will be picked by mid-September. In Pennsylvania, adequate soil moisture has favored sizing, but cool, cloudy weather has slowed ripening of early and mid-season varieties. Harvest is about 10 days later than usual in most sections.

In Maryland, harvest dates are expected to be about a week later than usual with Jonathans starting about September 15 and Red Delicious about the 20th. Virginia apples sized well during August with the exception of the Roanoke area. In most areas, Winesap trees are so heavily loaded that size is below average. Harvest of Red and Golden Delicious, Jonathan and Grimes Golden will be active during the last half of September. West Virginia prospects improved during August but vary considerably from orchard to orchard.

In Ohio, prospects declined during August because of scab damage and some local losses by hail and wind. The Illinois crop made some improvement during August and is generally of excellent quality. Jonathan harvest became active early in September. Red and Golden Delicious are expected to start by September 10 in southern areas. The Michigan apple crop is expected to be the largest since 1949. Spot picking of McIntosh started in southwest Michigan early in September and volume movement was expected by September 10.

The important Washington crop is expected to total 32 percent less than last year and 35 percent below average. In the Yakima district, fruit from winter-damaged trees is maturing earlier than usual and ahead of most of the crop. Harvest from damaged Delicious trees will probably begin around September 15. The Delicious crop has sized well. Harvest of a fairly good crop of Winesaps will probably start about October 1. A severe hail storm on August 15 caused some damage in a few orchards of the Wenatchee-Okanogan district. The Delicious crop in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district will run to large sizes. In Oregon, August was very favorable for development of the light 1956 crop. In the Hood River area, harvest of Delicious is expected to start about September 24 and Newtowns about October 1. In California, harvest of Gravensteins was nearing completion by September 1. A large percentage of this variety was processed. Delicious harvest began in late August, somewhat earlier than usual. The Newtown crop is late with harvest expected to begin late in September.

PEACHES: The 1956 peach crop is estimated at 67,760,000 bushels--31 percent above last year's crop, and one percent above the 1945-54 average. In the Southern States, production amounted to 10,592,000 bushels--20 percent below average, but in sharp contrast with the 1955 season when peaches were virtually a complete failure. Outside the Southern States, the principal increase occurred in the Western States where a crop of 43,332,000 bushels is estimated--9 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 15 percent above average. A record large crop in California accounted for the increase over last year. Production in Oregon is the same as in 1955 but smaller crops are indicated in all other Western States. In the North Atlantic States, production is expected to total 5,223,000 bushels, 17 percent smaller than last year and 5 percent below average. In the North Central States, the crop, estimated at 5,502,000 bushels, is 41 percent larger than in 1955, but 24 percent below average.

In New England, New York and Pennsylvania, there was ample rainfall during August, but a lack of sunshine. Throughout this area, development of peaches has been slow and warmer weather is needed for ripening the crop. In New York, harvest of Golden Jubilee is complete in the Hudson Valley and is underway in the Ontario area. Harvest of Elbertas is expected to start about mid-September--approximately 9 days later than last year. In the south central part of Pennsylvania, early Elbertas are being harvested while in Erie County, Red Haven and Golden Jubilee were nearing their peak at the end of August. The New Jersey crops of Elbertas, Bracketts, and J. H. Hales were coming into heavy volume by September 1, and should continue in plentiful supply until mid-September. Harvest of Rio-Oso-Gem and Afterglow will end about September 20-25. During August, Maryland peaches did not size as well as growers had expected--particularly in the western part of the State. Virginia peaches were nearly all harvested by September 1, and in West Virginia harvest had passed its peak. The West Virginia peaches have been of good size and quality.

In South Carolina, peaches were harvested by late August. The crop was of high quality even though some early varieties did not size well as a result of dry weather. In central and northern sections of Kentucky, heavy winds and hail during August damaged the crop.

Ohio had frequent rains which resulted in some brown rot. Hail and wind caused some damage during August. Harvest is practically complete in southern Ohio and is well along in other parts of the State. Illinois peaches are almost all harvested, Elbertas showed considerably variation in size primarily as a result of the amount of thinning. Peaches ripened unevenly because of cool weather at harvest time. In Michigan, the Elberta crop has been delayed with volume movement expected during the first week of September.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 26,585,000 bushels--18 percent above last year and the largest of record. Peak harvest had passed by the end of August. California's crop of Freestone peaches is expected to total 12,293,000 bushels--8 percent above last year and 12 percent above average. Peak harvest has passed.

In Washington, harvest of Hales was about 80 percent complete by September 1 in the Yakima district and about 50 percent complete in the Wenatchee district. Harvest of Standard Elbertas was just getting underway by September 1, with most of the crop to be picked by the middle of the month. In Colorado, harvest of the Mesa County crop is completed but much of the Delta County crop is still to be shipped. In the northwestern part of New Mexico, harvest was in progress on September 1. The Idaho crop is being finished earlier than usual with shipments expected to end about September 8.

PEARS: The pear crop is estimated at 31,311,000 bushels, 6 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 4 percent above average. The Bartlett pear crop in the three Pacific Coast States is now expected to total 20,550,000 bushels, 2 percent more than last year and 8 percent above average. Fall and winter pears in the Pacific States are forecast at 7,053,000 bushels, 4 percent more than last year's production which was near average.

The California crop of Bartletts, at 15,210,000 bushels, is 18 percent larger than the 1955 crop and slightly above the previous record high in 1954. By the end of August, harvest for canning was nearing completion but deliveries were expected to continue to mid-September from the latest districts. Fresh market shipments of Bartletts were relatively lighter than in other years. Harvest of Hardy pears for processing began later than usual with first pickings in some orchards completed late in August. Harvest of Bosc and Comice pears began early in September.

The Oregon Bartlett crop is 10 percent smaller than the large 1955 crop but above average. The Hood River crop is considerably smaller than last year while the Medford crop is larger. Weather has been favorable for sizing and harvesting. Oregon production of winter pears will be 13 percent larger than last year and the largest since 1950. Anjou harvest started in the Medford area about September 1 and at Hood River a week later. The Washington Bartlett crop of 2,900,000 bushels is the smallest since 1932. Harvest was about two-thirds completed by September 1 and was expected to be finished by September 10. Most of the crop moved to canners. Some fresh Bartletts are being held in polyethylene wrap in cold storage. The Washington crop of winter pears will be 23 percent smaller than the large 1955 crop.

The crop is relatively better in the Wenatchee district than in Yakima. Most of the crop in both districts consists of Anjous. Harvest started in late August in the Yakima Valley and early in September in the Wenatchee district.

The Michigan pear crop of 1,300,000 bushels is a record high. The Bartlett crop was especially good in volume, size and quality. Harvest was past the season's peak by September 1. In New York, the Bartlett crop sized well during August. Harvest became active in the first week of September with good demand from processors.

GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 2,998,700 tons -- 7 percent below the 1955 crop but 3 percent above average. The crop of European type grapes totals 2,746,500 tons -- 9 percent less than last year but 1 percent above average. Nearly all of these grapes are grown in California and Arizona and very few American type grapes are grown in these two States. Production of American type grapes is indicated at 252,200 tons -- 16 percent above 1955 and 38 percent above average.

California is expecting 1,600,000 tons of raisin varieties, 529,000 tons of table, and 612,000 tons of wine grapes, compared with last year's production of 1,706,000 tons of raisin varieties, 709,000 tons of table grapes and 601,000 tons of wine varieties. Development continued satisfactory during August. Harvest of the large crop of Thompson seedless for raisins began on August 20 and was proceeding rapidly in all districts. The Muscat crop is somewhat shorter than last year. Harvest of Thompsons for table use has also proceeded satisfactorily. Prospects for table varieties declined about 4 percent during the month. The Emperor crop is a fourth to a third less than the heavy production last year. Production of Tokays and some of the minor varieties is also considerably less than last year. The maturity of table grapes is about 10 days ahead of last season and color is good. Harvest of Tokays began on August 20 and harvest of Emperors is expected to start the first week in September.

With favorable weather in Washington during August, the grape crop made good progress. Production is forecast at 26,000 tons which is about average but only 53 percent as large as last season's crop. Harvest for fresh market is underway and harvest for processing will begin about mid-September or soon after.

New York prospects improved during August and the crop is now forecast at 110,000 tons, the largest since 1909. August rainfall was abundant in the important Chautagua-Erie and Finger Lakes areas and the Concord variety developed especially well. Bunches are large and compact. The Concord crop is about 10 days later than usual in maturing and will not be ready for processors until the first week in October.

Michigan expects a crop of 57,000 tons which is the largest since 1934 and almost two and one-half times as large as last season. Harvest of early grapes has started and processors will start taking Concords between September 20 and 24. The Ohio crop is only half of last year and two-thirds of average. The Arkansas crop is a fourth above average and more than 3 times as large as last season. Harvest of Concords is well along.

CITRUS: As the new harvest season approaches, it appears that prospects are generally favorable except in Texas and a few spots in Florida and California. Florida orange trees have a larger number of fruits per tree but sizes average smaller than usual. The set of grapefruit is moderately smaller in number as well as smaller in size than last year. The Florida citrus belt received general rains in late August but soil moisture is still less than normal. A small quantity of the new citrus crops is expected to be harvested by October 1.

In California, the new citrus crops from the 1956 bloom made good development during August. Navel oranges and grapefruit have better prospects than Valencia oranges and lemons. Harvest of Valencia oranges from the bloom of 1955 will probably continue through October. Fruit sizes have been very small and a large portion of the crop has been going to processors. Movement of lemons has been slow because the crop for fall harvest is light and fruit has been slow in sizing.

Development of Texas citrus continued unsatisfactory during August, mainly because the trees had insufficient moisture. Water for irrigation was mostly limited to private wells with practically no rainfall or water from the RioGrande River. Groves which have been watered are in good condition but the many groves without water are in critical condition. If water becomes available in the near future, Texas can produce fair crops. Arizona prospects continue favorable. Trees and fruit are in good condition. There is a good set of fruit and irrigation water is ample.

Weather in Louisiana was almost ideal for the development of the small acreage of oranges in that State.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 105,300 tons, 15 percent greater than in 1955, and 25 percent above average. In California, harvest of the large crop of plums is nearing completion. Although Michigan growers experienced a heavy drop of fruit during August, the crop is expected to be larger than last year.

The California dried prune crop is forecast at 180,000 tons, 37 percent more than last year and 2 percent above average. An unusually heavy tree breakage occurred even though a large number of new props were used. Harvest of prunes began early and the drying season was at its peak by September 1.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is expected to total 70,600 tons (fresh basis), 29 percent less than in 1955 and 31 percent below average. In western Oregon, the crop has shown improvement over a month ago. Sizing of the fruit is not as good as had been expected earlier even though growing weather this season has been the best for several years. Harvest was expected to commence near the end of the first week in September. In eastern Oregon, the 1956 crop is almost a complete failure because of winter freeze damage.

In eastern Washington, harvest of the prune crop is moving along rapidly and was more than two-thirds complete by September 1. The Early Italian crop had been finished by that date and a good start had been made on the Late Italian crop. Harvest of Idaho prunes was well underway by September 1, with the crop generally of good quality. Loss of fruit by dropping was not as heavy as had been expected.

APRICOTS: Indicated production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah amounts to 191,700 tons, 32 percent smaller than last year, and 11 percent below average. In California, many orchards had a light set and the fruit generally sized well. The season has been earlier than in 1955 and drying operations were nearing completion by the end of August.

CRANBERRIES: The 1956 cranberry crop is estimated at 957,000 barrels -- 7 percent below the 1955 crop, but 6 percent above average. Production is below last year in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and New Jersey, but above last year in Washington and Oregon.

The Massachusetts crop is forecast at 520,000 barrels -- 5 percent less than in 1955 and 6 percent below the average. Although there was a medium to heavy bloom, the set was late and light. Spring frost damage was heavier than in most recent years. During the growing season, rainfall has been ample for crop growth and for flooding. Harvest is expected to begin about September 10, which is a week later than usual. Peak harvest will occur late in September, and all harvesting should be completed about mid-October.

The New Jersey crop is forecast at 70,000 barrels -- 22 percent smaller than in 1955 and 18 percent below average. Unusually late frosts in May did considerable damage. Vine development and bloom were later than usual because of frequent flooding for frost protection. The bloom extended over a long period of time and resulted in a larger-than-usual proportion of late berries. Rainfall has been ample and well distributed during the summer, and berries have sized well. In Wisconsin, the cranberry crop is expected to total 280,000 barrels -- 11 percent below last year, but 41 percent above average. Cold, rainy weather during bloom interfered with the set, and resulted in a prolonged period of bloom. Harvest is expected to be 10 days later than usual.

The Washington crop is estimated at 55,000 barrels -- 16 percent greater than in 1955 and 18 percent above average. The season is more advanced than a year ago, and harvest is expected to start the first week in October. In Oregon, the cranberry crop is estimated at 32,000 barrels -- 17 percent greater than last year and 72 percent above average. Berries are sizing well. Harvest should begin about September 10-15, which is earlier than last year.

AVOCADOS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: The 1956-57 crop of avocados in Florida is expected to total 11,000 tons, 23 percent smaller than last year. A freeze in the avocado area at the time of bloom seriously affected the set of new fruit.

The California Fig crop developed well during August, although there were some reports of cracking in Calimyrnas. Harvest of dried figs is 7 to 10 days ahead of last season. Harvest of Kadota figs for canning was in progress during the last week of August.

Olives show a heavy set in most districts of California, but in many orchards the fruit is small. Warmer weather would promote better sizing. The main harvest of olives for canning is not expected to commence before the second week of October.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is forecast at 48,000 tons, 25 percent larger than last year and 22 percent above average. Harvest of the record almond crop has been in progress since the middle of August.

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 73,000 tons, 6 percent below last year, but about equal to the 10-year average. In California, a considerable amount of blight damage has caused a heavy drop. Although this year's crop is spotty, nut sizes are reported to be good in most districts. Harvest is expected to begin during the third week of September.

The 1956 filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is estimated to be 2,600 tons, only a third as large as either the 1955 crop or average. In Oregon, harvest is expected to get underway late in September.

PECANS: The pecan crop is forecast at 161,375,000 pounds, a decline of 5 percent from the August 1 forecast. This is still 10 percent above the 1955 crop and 17 percent above average. Most of the decline from a month ago was in seedling pecans in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas although improved varieties were down sharply in Alabama and Oklahoma. Improved varieties are indicated at 93,925,000 pounds -- more than twice the 1955 crop and 45 percent above average. Wild and seedling pecans, at 67,450,000 pounds, are 35 percent below last year and 8 percent below average.

Georgia has prospects for a crop about 5 times the short crop of last year and 50 percent above average. The nuts are generally large in size and of good quality. However, the crop in many sections of the State is spotty because many trees have not fully recovered from the freeze damage last year. Frequent rains in south Georgia have increased the possibility of scab damage. Prospects continue favorable in the other South Atlantic States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. The outlook in Alabama is not as good as a month ago but the forecast is 3 times the crop of last season and 57 percent above average. Baldwin County has a heavy crop but Mobile County is indicated at less than last year. Scab has caused considerable drop on Success and Schley varieties. Mississippi production is forecast above last year and above average, although scab is worse than usual in some areas. The Arkansas crop declined during August but is still above average. The Louisiana crop continued to deteriorate during August because of case bearer damage and hot, dry weather. However, quality is expected to be better than last year.

Texas and Oklahoma prospects declined because of continued drought. The September estimates for these States are below last year and average. The severe drought has caused many trees to shed profusely. Case bearer has also caused damage in these States. The New Mexico crop is about the same size as last year but 41 percent above average.

POTATOES: The September 1 forecast of the 1956 Fall potatoes is placed at 156,258,000 hundred-pound bags, up 2 percent from the estimate a month earlier and 5 percent above the 1955 fall crop. The production in the Eastern Fall States at 60,059,000 is up 2,700,000 bags from the August 1 forecast but is 1,500,000 below the 1955 crop. In the Central Fall States, the forecast of 38,113,000 hundredweight is up 2,500,000 from August 1 and 6,800,000 higher than production in 1955. In the Western Fall States, the expected production at 58,086,000 hundredweight is down 2,500,000 bags from a month earlier but is 2,600,000 above the 1955 crop.

With favorable growing conditions quite general in the eastern and central producing areas in August, prospects improved in most States east of the Rockies from a month ago. In the Western Fall States of Colorado, Idaho and Washington, some decline in production occurred because of high August temperatures and frosts. Some frost damage was reported in late August in parts of Idaho and in early September in Idaho and central Oregon. The amount of damage varies by areas and the September damage cannot be adequately appraised at this time.

In Maine, potatoes made satisfactory growth during August. At the end of the month a few growers were starting to top kill. In general, however, tuber sizes on September 1 were smaller than a year ago when maturity was early. Generally, growers are planning to delay top killing in order to permit tubers to size satisfactorily. In the remainder of the New England States, the Fall crop appears to have made excellent growth during August. On Long Island and in Upstate New York, generally cool weather with moderate to heavy rainfall was favorable for the development of potatoes. Some vine killing and harvest was under way in Upstate New York on September 1. On Long Island, harvest was progressing satisfactorily. In Pennsylvania, adequate to excessive rainfall increased crop prospects in many localities; however, some acreage was drowned out and the rainy weather favored the spread of blight. In Michigan, vine growth is excellent and moisture is adequate. Wet fields delayed the harvest of potatoes in Wisconsin. Recent rains in most areas of the Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota improved prospects in these two States. In North Dakota, chemical killing of vines has been under way since the middle of August. Irrigation water in Nebraska has held out better than anticipated earlier and good yields are now expected. In Idaho, August was marked by generally warm temperatures and cool nights. Higher elevations in Idaho received frosts on August 31 and on September 3, 5 and 6. Amount of damage varied by areas but with maturity earlier than last year, the overall damage is not expected to be serious. Potatoes in Colorado developed satisfactorily in most areas although comments from the San Luis Valley indicate some lateness of the crop. On the non-irrigated areas of Washington, potatoes matured earlier than usual and lower yields than expected a month ago are indicated. High temperatures during August in the irrigated areas also lowered prospects. In Klamath County, Oregon, and Tule Lake area of California, the crop made good growth during August. Frosts in Central Oregon during the first week of September caused some damage to the crop.

The Late Summer crop of potatoes is placed at 34,015,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the August 1 forecast and 7 percent above the 1955 crop. Harvest of this seasonal group of potatoes progressed satisfactorily during August. About three-fifths of the Long Island, New Jersey and Washington

late summer acreage was harvested by September 1. This is much above the percentage on September 1 a year ago. On Long Island, quality of tubers has greatly improved since a month ago. Some Cobblers still remain to be harvested on September 1. In New Jersey, most of the Cobblers had been harvested by the end of August and many growers were well along with harvest of Chippewas. Quality and size have been good. In Idaho and Oregon, the bulk of the Late Summer crop has been harvested. While yield was below average on the red varieties in these two States, later potatoes, Early Gems and Russets, have yielded very good with relatively high quality. Harvest in the Stockton area of California was about 75 percent completed on September 1. Harvest is well along in the Coastal areas of San Benito and Monterey Counties. Harvest in the Tehachapi area began in early August.

The 1956 production of the Early Summer crop is placed at 9,389,000 hundredweight, 1,700,000 below last year. The 1956 Late Spring crop, at 24,069,000 hundredweight, was 2,900,000 below last year. Early Spring potatoes, at 3,923,000 hundredweight, were up 123,000 from the 1955 crop. The 1956 Winter production, at 6,022,000 bags, was up 847,000 bags.

Growers of Winter potatoes in Florida and California reported intentions to plant 46,500 acres, 36 percent above the 1956 planted acreage and about double the 1949-54 average. In Florida, the intended acreage at 24,000 is up 47 percent from a year earlier while California at 22,500 acres is up 26 percent.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1956 sweetpotato crop, estimated at 16,257,000 hundredweight, is 22 percent less than last year and 19 percent smaller than the 1949-54 average. Expected production is slightly higher than a month ago, primarily as the result of continued improvement in Virginia and the Carolinas. In New Jersey, the past month has been generally favorable for the crop. Only a limited amount of digging had taken place by September 1. Prospects in Maryland are about the same as a month earlier with very good yields expected. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, favorable moisture conditions improved the crop during August. Digging became active during the month and movement from the area will be heavy during September and early October. In the Carolinas, crop prospects continued to improve, responding to near ideal soil moisture conditions during August. Harvesting of the Georgia crop is well advanced and quality has been good. In producing areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, rainfall during August was generally adequate to sustain the crop but insufficient to bring about improvement in prospects. Potential yields in Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma were reduced as a result of persistent hot, dry weather. In Texas, continued dry weather during the past month brought very little change as the bulk of the non-irrigated crop was heavily damaged by drought earlier in the season. Estimated production in California is the same as a month ago.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is now estimated at 2,029 million pounds, an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent over the forecast of August 1.

Fluc-cured production, estimated at 1,297 million pounds, is 13 percent below last year's record crop. The indicated yield of 1,474 pounds per acre is only 23 pounds below last year's record of 1,497 pounds. Markets have closed in type 14 areas and harvest of type 13 tobacco is practically complete. Type 11 tobacco in North Carolina suffered some from lack of early rainfall but recent rains have improved prospects. In Virginia, the crop is about 10 days later than usual. Some firing and hail damage was reported from a few sections.

Prospects for fire-cured tobacco continue excellent and a record yield of 1,358 pounds per acre is indicated by September 1 conditions. Production, forecast at 65 million pounds, is about equal to last year's production. The growing season has been unusually favorable for this type of tobacco and plants are well developed with excellent length and width. Type 22 tobacco in Tennessee suffered considerable hail damage and cut the prospective yield of what had been considered one of the best crops ever prior to the hail. Harvest is well underway in most sections but is about 2 weeks later than usual in Virginia.

Burley prospects improved during August and a crop of 485 million pounds is now forecast. This is up about 2 percent from last month and 3 percent above last year's production of 470 million pounds. Some burley has been cut early to prevent loss of lower leaves, but most of the crop has been allowed to mature and put on full weight. In Kentucky, the crop is one of the tallest in many years. Scattered hail and flood damage was reported with most severe damage occurring in the Maysville area.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco is now estimated at 31.5 million pounds, down about 1 percent from last month. Estimated yields are up in Kentucky, but hail damage in Tennessee cut prospective yields there by 150 pounds. Type 37 tobacco in Virginia is later than usual and only about 18 percent has been harvested to September 1 compared with about 61 percent at this time last year.

Production of cigar tobacco is forecast as follows: fillers, 56 million pounds, binders, 31 million, and wrappers, 16 million pounds. In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the best crop in years is on its way to the barns and the average yield of 1,700 pounds per acre forecast for type 41 tobacco is a record yield. Harvesting of crops is well underway in all areas with harvest about completed by Labor Day in New England.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is forecast at 13,031,000 tons based on conditions as of September 1. This is an increase of about 1 percent over the August forecast and compares with 1955 production of 12,228,000 tons. The indicated yield of 16.5 tons per acre equals the record yield set last year.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for growth during August. Irrigation water supplies were adequate with few exceptions. Some sections of South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Utah were running short and need rainfall to supplement irrigation water. Hail damage was slight during the month. The most severe hail damage occurred in the Worland area of Wyoming where some damage was reported to about 2,000 acres. In California, delayed plantings resulted in harvest getting started later than usual. Harvest was getting underway here the week of August 20 and becoming general by the end of August. Damage from insects and disease has been slight.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 6,396,000 tons, down about 3 percent from the August 1 forecast as a result of lower yield prospects in Louisiana. Although showers were numerous during August in south Louisiana, many areas did not receive adequate rainfall and growth was retarded with a lowering of yield prospects. Late August rains were beneficial, but more rain is still needed.

PASTURES: Pasture feed conditions on September 1 averaged 68 percent of normal, the same as a year earlier, but 7 points below average. Much needed rainfall improved pastures in a few midwestern States. However, dry weather during August resulted in deterioration of pasture conditions in most south central, southeastern, and northeastern sections of the country. In the East North Central States, pasture feed was generally above average for September. The New England States suffered from dry weather during August with September 1 condition below average for most of these States.

Pasture feed deteriorated still further during August in the Central and Southern Great Plains due to continued dry weather. Some improvement occurred in Montana, South Dakota, and Iowa during August, but on September 1, severe drought conditions still existed in eastern Nebraska and over most of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In these States, September 1 conditions ranged from 34 to 40 points below average. In Texas, the prolonged drought has caused a serious shortage of water for both civilian and livestock uses. The conditions of pastures in Texas, at 24 percent, equaled the record low for September 1, 1934. In Nebraska, pasture feed showed improvement during August in the North Central and Southwestern sections, but was very poor in the Southeast. Pastures in Kansas were furnishing very little feed and supplemental feeding has increased.

Lack of moisture also affected pasture feed in several New England and Southeastern States resulting in pasture conditions on September 1 below average and a year ago in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Pasture condition declined during August in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; however, pastures were generally furnishing sufficient feed in these States.

Pasture feed conditions showed very little change during August in the Western States. Some decline occurred during the month in Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California, but was compensated by improvement in other areas. In Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, pastures showed some improvement during August, but are still considerably below average. In California, pasture and range condition was above average, with dry feed of good quality.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during August totaled 10,794 million pounds, the highest for August since the 1945 record of 11,010 million pounds. Output for August exceeded that of last year and the 1945-54 average by about 3 percent. Seasonally, total production did not decline from July as rapidly as last year and usual. The total quantity of milk produced during August was sufficient to provide each person in the United States with 2.07 pounds daily, about 8 percent below the 1945-54 average for the month. In the first 8 months of 1956, milk production totaled 89.8 billion pounds, 3 percent more than the previous record high of 87.0 billion pounds for the same period last year.

On September 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters averaged 17.89 pounds, continuing at a record high rate of output and was 5 percent above September 1 last year. Regionally, milk production per cow ranged from 2 to 11 percent above September 1 a year earlier, with the largest gain occurring in the South Central region. Compared with the September 1 average, milk production per cow for the country as a whole was up 11 percent. Increases from the average rate ranged from 7 percent in the North Atlantic States to 16 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. The North Central region was up 8 percent and the West up 14 percent. Seasonally, milk output per cow in the United States declined 6 percent compared with the average August 1 to September 1 decrease of nearly 8 percent. The seasonal drop was sharper than usual in only the West North Central States. Crop correspondents reported that 70.8 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on September 1 compared with 70.3 percent on the same date last year and the September 1 average of 71.5 percent. Regionally, crop reporters in the West North Central States and in the West were milking a lower proportion of milk cows in their herds than last year.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates available, August production equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 9 States, but was below average in 18 States. Wisconsin, with 1,324 million pounds, was the leading milk producing State; followed by Minnesota with 639 million; California, 636 million; Pennsylvania, 543 million; and Iowa, 529 million pounds.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,
AUGUST 1956, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State	:August : :average: :1945-54:	August : 1955 :	July : 1956 :	August : 1956 :	State	:August : :average: :1945-54:	August : 1955 :	July : 1956 :	August : 1956 :
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	93	91	91	94	Ga.	105	100	103	102
Pa.	481	509	556	543	Ky.	251	258	267	269
Ohio	491	504	538	509	Tenn.	237	240	248	246
Ind.	353	359	343	337	Ala.	119	111	115	109
Ill.	474	434	472	455	Miss.	137	138	155	149
Mich.	486	485	500	470	Ark.	129	116	128	123
Wis.	1,275	1,314	1,526	1,324	Okla.	188	149	160	153
Minn.	618	609	778	639	Texas	301	243	263	246
Iowa	559	510	580	529	Mont.	55	47	49	45
Mo.	399	398	415	398	Idaho	118	133	148	134
N.Dak.	181	172	210	171	Wyo.	23	19	22	19
S.Dak.	135	124	148	131	Utah	57	59	70	64
Nebr.	213	198	224	200	Wash.	161	164	174	164
Kans.	233	199	206	197	Oreg.	116	113	119	108
Va.	187	190	195	198	Calif.	536	635	660	636
W.Va.	80	76	82	78	Other				
N.C.	147	154	156	160	States	1,512	1,610	1,942	1,738
S.C.	54	54	54	56	U.S.	10,504	10,515	11,697	10,794

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,559 million eggs in August, a record high production for the month -- 6 percent more than in August last year and 16 percent above the 1945-54 average. The increase from last year was due to a 3 percent increase in the number of layers and a 3 percent increase in the rate of lay. August egg production was at a record high in all regions of the country except in the West North Central and South Central regions. Increases from last year were 11 percent in the South Atlantic States, 10 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic, South Central and West.

The rate of egg production in August was 15.8 eggs per layer, compared with 15.4 last year and the average of 13.8 eggs. The rate was at a record high in all parts of the country. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and West and 3 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States. The rate in the South Central States was about the same as last year. Rate per layer on hand during the period January through August was 137 eggs, compared with 135 eggs last year and the average of 125 eggs.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,
POTENTIAL LAYERS, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1945-54 (Av.)	47,672	54,324	76,014	29,213	52,408	30,258	289,890
1955	55,293	54,359	71,548	27,399	41,269	35,147	285,015
1956	56,307	56,356	74,917	29,301	42,277	35,025	294,183
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1							
1945-54 (Av.)	32,556	48,147	78,995	19,186	33,486	17,190	229,558
1955	25,282	29,221	51,303	12,510	18,831	12,660	149,807
1956	23,690	31,821	54,955	12,756	18,964	11,430	153,616
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS SEPTEMBER 1 ^{1/}							
1945-54 (Av.)	80,227	102,471	155,009	48,399	85,894	47,448	519,448
1955	80,575	83,580	122,851	39,909	60,100	47,807	434,822
1956	79,997	88,177	129,872	42,057	61,241	46,455	447,799
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 (Number)							
1945-54 (Av.)	48.1	42.8	43.3	37.8	34.4	47.7	42.3
1955	52.1	47.0	46.3	46.1	40.8	55.5	47.9
1956	52.9	49.1	47.4	48.0	40.3	57.7	49.0

^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

There were about 287,630,000 layers in the Nation's farm flocks in August--3 percent more than in August 1955 and 1 percent above the average. Numbers of layers were above last year in all parts of the country. Increases from last year were 7 percent in the South Atlantic States, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central and 1 percent in the West.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 447,799,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago, but 14 percent below average. Holdings were above last year in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic and West where decreases were 1 percent and 3 percent, respectively. Increases were 6 percent in the North Central States, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the South Central States. On September 1, about 34 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age, about the same as a year ago, and compares with the average of 44 percent.

Pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 are estimated at 153,616,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago. All areas of the country showed increases except in the North Atlantic and the West where the decreases were 6 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Increases ranged from 1 percent in the South Central to 9 percent in the East North Central States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 36.9 cents per dozen, compared with 36.5 cents in mid-July and 39.4 cents a year earlier.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 18.7 cents per pound live weight on August 15, compared with 20.5 cents on July 15 and 24.4 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 16.2 cents and commercial broilers 19.6 cents, compared with 18.4 cents and 26.9 cents, respectively, in mid-August last year.

Turkey prices on August 15 averaged 28.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 29.5 cents a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.66 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.54 last year. The mid-August egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	36.0	36.0	33.0	463	432	363
N. H.	43.8	48.0	44.0	540	528	440
Vt.	45.7	52.0	49.0	2,738	3,224	2,989
Mass.	48.4	50.0	48.0	1,665	1,500	1,392
R. I.	41.7	46.0	45.0	304	276	270
Conn.	46.6	42.0	46.0	1,912	1,638	1,978
N. Y.	42.0	47.5	48.0	27,688	34,105	33,408
N. J.	48.7	27.0	58.0	9,114	5,454	11,368
Pa.	46.0	46.0	55.0	61,501	61,364	72,655
Ohio	52.2	59.0	56.0	185,752	220,955	205,520
Ind.	51.2	56.0	58.0	234,929	276,136	277,414
Ill.	52.6	56.0	66.0	467,584	523,992	586,674
Mich.	40.0	46.5	49.0	68,524	93,186	97,216
Wis.	49.5	50.0	58.0	126,847	137,000	160,486
Minn.	43.8	49.0	56.0	238,754	284,935	315,896
Iowa	50.2	48.5	47.0	539,996	522,200	500,973
Mo.	34.5	39.0	47.0	141,798	165,204	195,097
N. Dak.	20.7	22.5	24.0	24,662	31,410	31,824
S. Dak.	27.4	21.0	28.0	106,860	87,318	105,952
Nebr.	30.2	18.0	18.0	220,863	107,424	111,726
Kans.	24.4	21.0	21.0	61,628	34,104	33,432
Del.	40.2	36.0	56.0	6,091	6,120	8,568
Md.	44.2	40.5	55.0	20,922	21,020	26,235
Va.	37.2	38.0	47.0	37,575	32,870	37,412
W. Va.	40.0	39.0	44.0	9,889	7,293	7,480
N. C.	28.6	34.0	37.0	62,535	70,482	72,853
S. C.	18.2	28.0	20.0	24,567	29,344	19,700
Ga.	15.2	24.0	24.0	46,942	67,080	65,064
Fla.	13.8	20.0	23.0	8,369	11,840	13,340
Ky.	34.8	41.0	43.0	76,049	79,253	79,808
Tenn.	28.0	35.0	32.0	58,149	61,285	56,608
Ala.	17.4	30.0	25.0	44,008	68,010	56,100
Miss.	19.3	30.0	25.0	38,998	48,420	37,125
Ark.	19.4	29.5	25.0	22,488	19,558	16,250
La.	18.0	29.0	25.5	14,348	18,531	15,632
Okla.	17.8	24.0	14.5	17,824	8,112	4,611
Texas	17.6	24.0	13.5	44,209	48,288	25,528
Mont.	15.2	21.5	14.5	2,586	3,999	2,480
Idaho	52.0	62.0	64.0	1,633	3,410	3,776
Wyo.	18.2	24.5	22.0	1,009	1,740	1,474
Colo.	25.5	33.5	39.0	13,328	16,650	14,937
N. Mex.	15.5	21.0	18.0	1,272	1,092	918
Ariz.	13.6	25.0	28.0	436	1,250	1,260
Utah	40.6	46.0	50.0	1,290	1,840	2,000
Nev.	35.3	40.0	42.0	91	120	126
Wash.	58.2	74.0	77.0	1,281	2,812	3,080
Oreg.	43.2	61.0	65.0	1,157	2,562	1,820
Calif.	39.3	66.0	67.0	3,219	16,170	14,472
U. S.	37.1	40.6	43.0	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,335,730

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	24.6	24.0	25.0	1,420	744	750
Minn.	16.9	19.0	22.5	16,469	10,925	14,872
Iowa	18.6	26.0	17.5	256	260	210
N.Dak.	12.6	16.0	15.5	95,495	99,712	93,728
S.Dak.	11.4	10.5	7.5	34,521	21,063	11,715
Nebr.	13.8	11.5	10.0	884	230	160
Mont.	14.2	21.0	13.5	50,730	48,930	36,140
Idaho	31.4	37.5	38.0	18,870	19,575	20,444
Wyo.	16.8	18.0	13.5	1,431	1,134	770
Colo.	18.8	17.0	20.0	2,055	1,020	900
N.Mex.	14.0	18.0	14.0	271	270	210
Utah	32.0	30.5	29.0	2,670	2,470	2,407
Nev.	28.0	29.0	32.0	366	174	352
Wash.	22.6	22.0	27.5	12,732	3,762	18,205
Oreg.	24.4	27.0	30.0	5,251	3,375	5,820
U.S.	14.4	17.4	16.4	243,636	213,644	206,683

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	13.8	15.5	20.0	646	403	980
N.Dak.	12.0	13.5	15.5	27,495	13,230	20,196
S.Dak.	11.4	10.5	7.5	2,803	746	1,185
Mont.	1/ 13.5	21.0	16.0	1/ 189	5,691	15,584
U.S.	11.9	14.9	15.3	30,963	20,070	37,945

1/ 1954 only. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Average 1945-54	559,330	193,478	205,784	31,512	158,186	1,148,289
1955	418,603	168,400	187,112	20,081	142,565	936,761
1956 2/	436,298	177,342	162,999	37,953	151,982	966,574

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1956.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	39.2	30.0	47.0	3,164	2,370	3,149
N.H.	35.5	34.0	37.0	141	34	37
Vt.	33.1	35.0	36.0	895	490	432
Mass.	34.6	41.0	35.0	142	82	70
Conn.	32.2	32.0	33.0	100	64	66
N.Y.	36.8	41.0	43.0	25,869	28,741	24,725
N.J.	33.8	41.0	39.0	1,270	1,435	1,326
Pa.	35.1	42.0	39.0	26,509	33,306	30,303
Ohio	39.5	51.0	42.0	44,957	63,801	47,292
Ind.	37.6	51.0	42.0	48,645	63,852	52,038
Ill.	40.4	56.0	46.0	141,595	177,408	139,886
Mich.	37.3	44.0	33.0	50,830	58,212	35,805
Wis.	45.1	49.0	46.0	130,537	138,915	129,122
Minn.	38.1	41.0	38.5	193,267	197,948	171,017
Iowa	36.4	44.5	27.0	214,156	258,011	144,585
Mo.	26.0	36.0	31.0	36,203	49,032	41,788
N.Dak.	27.0	28.0	29.0	56,472	54,740	48,749
S.Dak.	29.9	25.5	18.5	100,753	98,736	47,434
Nebr.	25.2	26.0	10.0	59,800	52,754	17,700
Kans.	23.0	27.5	21.0	24,623	30,882	24,990
Del.	32.6	38.0	37.0	221	380	370
Md.	34.2	41.0	38.0	1,610	2,911	2,432
Va.	32.0	38.0	38.0	3,997	5,548	5,092
W.Va.	31.0	40.0	37.0	1,511	1,520	1,332
N.C.	31.4	33.0	40.0	10,964	15,180	19,120
S.C.	27.6	27.5	36.0	14,404	14,245	17,892
Ga.	27.2	25.0	32.0	12,270	11,525	14,304
Fla.	21.0	24.0	26.0	603	768	832
Ky.	26.0	29.0	33.0	1,989	2,610	2,673
Tenn.	27.5	29.0	33.0	5,587	6,844	7,161
Ala.	26.5	26.0	33.0	3,686	4,420	5,445
Miss.	31.2	30.0	43.0	7,792	12,030	14,663
Ark.	30.7	36.0	40.0	7,088	16,560	17,120
La.	27.4	33.0	32.0	2,192	4,092	3,680
Okla.	19.9	17.0	18.5	14,433	11,968	12,506
Texas	21.8	17.5	17.0	27,090	23,590	21,998
Mont.	32.2	36.5	27.5	9,290	10,840	6,462
Idaho	43.3	48.5	47.0	7,934	9,700	8,272
Wyo.	30.2	29.0	29.0	4,305	3,451	3,219
Colo.	30.6	32.0	30.0	5,563	4,032	2,940
N.Mex.	21.6	27.0	21.0	654	351	252
Ariz.	42.6	47.0	56.0	468	517	616
Utah	44.6	43.0	46.0	1,947	1,505	1,472
Nev.	40.7	41.0	43.0	277	205	258
Wash.	46.8	45.0	47.0	7,025	8,730	6,862
Oreg.	29.0	34.5	40.0	9,246	9,315	11,280
Calif.	30.1	32.0	31.5	5,394	5,632	5,828
U.S.	34.1	38.3	32.6	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,154,595

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.0	16.0	17.0	96	80	85
N.J.	19.1	19.0	24.0	386	684	960
Pa.	16.9	20.0	22.0	400	440	506
Ohio	20.8	24.5	23.5	20,868	29,228	30,574
Ind.	21.6	21.5	25.0	34,309	43,838	54,300
Ill.	22.6	22.5	27.0	83,096	98,325	128,493
Mich.	19.0	22.0	21.5	1,897	3,036	3,870
Wis.	14.0	12.5	15.5	558	975	1,302
Minn.	17.6	19.5	21.0	18,961	43,934	55,776
Iowa	21.8	19.5	21.0	37,202	43,582	55,461
Mo.	17.6	17.5	23.0	20,616	33,950	47,150
N.Dak.	12.2	15.0	15.0	273	1,200	1,995
S.Dak.	15.0	11.5	13.0	971	2,794	3,003
Nebr.	21.1	10.5	10.0	1,297	1,890	1,850
Kans.	11.7	10.0	11.0	3,859	3,350	3,828
Del.	15.0	20.0	23.0	914	2,100	3,105
Md.	16.3	20.0	23.0	1,235	3,100	4,853
Va.	16.6	20.0	22.0	2,250	4,020	5,214
N.C.	15.2	15.5	21.0	4,049	5,068	8,316
S.C.	10.4	14.5	12.0	710	2,740	2,832
Ga.	9.8	12.0	12.0	242	684	780
Fla.	1/ 17.8	22.0	20.0	1/ 206	792	860
Ky.	17.0	18.0	20.0	1,906	2,412	2,600
Tenn.	17.5	18.0	18.0	2,737	4,500	4,860
Ala.	17.7	23.0	22.0	1,128	2,162	2,090
Miss.	15.0	19.0	14.0	3,907	11,894	10,514
Ark.	16.8	18.0	17.0	8,226	21,906	24,038
La.	15.4	22.0	19.0	618	1,936	2,261
Okla.	10.1	11.5	8.0	354	460	272
Texas	1/ 13.5	13.0	20.0	5	26	180
U.S.	20.0	19.9	22.0	253,653	371,106	461,928

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	594	700	725	1,580	1,600	1,300
Kans.	254	250	190	1,180	800	400
Okla.	294	325	200	11,630	17,100	7,400
Texas	296	265	170	7,020	9,500	2,500
Colo.	228	220	135	9,010	8,100	5,000
N.Mex.	211	270	215	4,430	7,400	5,800
U.S.	268	281	187	34,850	44,500	22,400

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	29.3	24.0	33.0	108	24	33
N. Y.	29.8	36.0	36.0	2,382	2,412	2,412
N. J.	35.3	37.5	38.0	572	900	950
Pa.	36.4	37.0	38.0	5,492	9,065	9,500
Ohio	30.0	38.0	35.0	906	4,294	3,610
Ind.	26.6	32.5	36.0	762	2,665	2,484
Ill.	29.4	34.0	36.0	1,022	4,760	3,924
Mich.	31.6	34.0	31.0	3,467	3,468	2,852
Wis.	36.9	35.0	34.0	5,447	2,590	2,482
Minn.	26.7	24.5	28.0	27,608	28,788	28,280
Iowa	27.6	33.0	20.0	682	660	520
Mo.	23.6	27.5	28.0	2,510	14,025	11,144
N. Dak.	21.0	22.5	23.5	48,386	81,698	72,521
S. Dak.	19.4	18.0	15.0	20,745	9,198	6,360
Nebr.	19.7	20.0	14.0	7,028	3,800	2,898
Kans.	17.4	18.5	17.0	4,769	12,728	2,350
Del.	29.6	34.0	38.0	335	476	532
Md.	33.1	37.0	40.0	2,464	3,256	3,560
Va.	32.1	35.0	39.0	2,751	4,130	4,602
W. Va.	31.3	33.0	37.5	358	462	562
N. C.	28.5	28.0	37.0	1,166	1,652	2,183
S. C.	24.3	20.5	30.0	474	451	780
Ga.	23.0	18.0	28.0	151	162	280
Ky.	25.5	23.0	31.0	1,700	2,944	3,379
Tenn.	19.4	18.0	24.0	1,512	1,656	1,992
Miss.	1/25.3	22.0	37.0	81	660	925
Ark.	21.3	20.0	28.0	158	840	1,344
Okla.	16.1	13.0	15.5	1,521	3,029	3,503
Texas	15.6	14.0	16.0	2,040	2,072	2,480
Mont.	25.4	30.0	24.5	18,355	41,370	27,710
Idaho	34.4	32.0	32.5	12,345	19,584	16,315
Wyo.	29.4	28.0	28.0	3,940	3,080	2,800
Colo.	24.8	25.0	27.0	13,368	8,875	7,182
N. Mex.	24.2	32.0	27.5	567	800	660
Ariz.	48.4	60.0	60.0	6,461	11,280	10,380
Utah	43.9	40.5	39.0	5,929	6,723	6,084
Nev.	35.1	35.0	37.0	722	455	629
Wash.	35.0	25.0	34.5	6,036	18,450	20,872
Oreg.	34.2	32.0	38.0	11,122	17,888	22,306
Calif.	33.0	37.5	38.0	52,677	68,925	62,844
U. S.	26.6	27.5	28.8	278,166	400,295	370,254

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Ind.	29.9	33.0	35.0	45	66	70
Iowa	1/23.0	35.0	30.0	34	210	600
Mo.	18.6	25.0	26.0	667	2,325	4,056
S.Dak.	14.1	15.5	16.5	479	976	1,485
Nebr.	20.3	11.0	11.0	3,556	7,920	10,054
Kans.	17.6	11.5	9.0	30,323	33,246	24,714
N.C.	26.2	28.0	23.0	675	2,492	2,240
S.C.	17.2	20.0	16.0	87	320	224
Ga.	1/16.5	22.0	18.0	1/202	880	864
Tenn.	1/21.2	25.0	24.0	1/166	475	480
Ala.	16.9	19.0	18.0	445	874	558
Miss.	1/16.2	19.0	16.0	1/68	380	240
Ark.	16.7	23.0	21.0	258	1,564	1,365
La.	19.3	25.0	24.0	46	250	168
Okla.	13.4	13.0	8.0	9,164	14,404	7,448
Texas	19.4	23.5	17.5	82,103	148,309	88,428
Colo.	13.0	7.5	4.0	2,816	4,950	2,112
N.Mex.	13.5	15.0	11.0	3,609	5,550	3,993
Ariz.	42.3	51.0	43.0	2,498	6,783	4,730
Calif.	42.1	54.0	56.0	4,336	9,126	9,464
U. S.	18.6	18.8	14.4	141,334	241,100	163,293

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 bags 1/</u>	<u>1,000 bags 1/</u>	<u>1,000 bags 1/</u>
Mo.	2/2,521	2,600	3,000	2/73	140	135
Miss.	2/2,558	2,850	2,800	2/869	1,482	1,260
Ark.	2,182	2,925	2,900	9,272	12,694	11,339
La.	1,908	2,500	2,525	11,639	13,150	11,691
Texas	2,263	3,100	2,625	11,837	14,880	10,841
Calif.	3,056	3,400	3,500	9,442	11,186	10,010
U. S.	2,254	2,931	2,825	42,756	53,532	45,276

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

State	Yield per acre			ALL HAY Production			PASTURE Condition September 1		
	Average	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	Indi-	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54		cated	1945-54		cated	1945-54		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.08	1.27	1.13	748	712	623	72	89	80
N. H.	1.26	1.42	1.17	392	341	276	74	91	68
Vt.	1.43	1.53	1.45	1,310	1,197	1,224	78	88	72
Mass.	1.59	1.76	1.56	514	454	401	74	82	61
R. I.	1.67	1.81	1.85	46	38	37	79	94	80
Corn.	1.70	1.81	1.76	432	394	381	81	82	70
N. Y.	1.65	1.69	1.72	5,747	5,196	5,369	73	75	77
N. J.	1.85	1.92	2.09	456	464	518	76	74	84
Pa.	1.52	1.48	1.62	3,483	3,306	3,765	74	75	91
Ohio	1.49	1.71	1.72	3,731	4,140	4,102	76	85	94
Ind.	1.45	1.72	1.56	2,573	2,772	2,520	80	83	87
Ill.	1.60	1.98	1.85	4,254	4,690	4,545	79	68	87
Mich.	1.44	1.53	1.61	3,536	3,367	3,537	74	64	94
Wis.	1.78	2.13	2.07	7,197	8,401	8,029	76	62	84
Minn.	1.59	1.82	1.89	6,243	7,100	7,332	77	74	83
Iowa	1.67	1.74	1.49	5,925	6,958	5,157	81	45	72
Mo.	1.19	1.44	1.26	4,190	4,339	3,782	73	62	71
N. Dak.	.95	1.16	1.11	3,320	4,415	4,323	75	77	72
S. Dak.	.84	.75	.82	3,750	3,993	4,634	77	49	66
Nebr.	1.10	.96	.92	5,268	5,412	5,205	81	38	47
Kans.	1.48	1.36	1.07	3,053	3,435	2,685	75	41	35
Del.	1.45	1.43	1.49	98	86	88	78	88	94
Md.	1.45	1.53	1.64	640	687	735	80	91	90
Va.	1.18	1.31	1.24	1,627	1,812	1,731	80	90	84
W. Va.	1.26	1.33	1.35	994	986	973	80	83	94
N. C.	1.01	1.10	1.06	1,262	1,267	1,218	79	88	72
S. C.	.84	.97	.86	499	626	515	72	81	59
Ga.	.62	.79	.82	710	748	780	73	83	69
Fla.	.78	1.33	1.39	86	156	181	82	80	80
Ky.	1.26	1.43	1.40	2,263	2,472	2,455	76	87	92
Tenn.	1.12	1.20	1.17	1,896	1,949	1,943	73	78	71
Ala.	.80	.99	.91	671	879	822	71	83	67
Miss.	1.14	1.27	1.09	904	1,038	848	73	87	67
Ark.	1.06	1.18	1.09	1,236	1,150	1,047	67	80	61
La.	1.22	1.36	1.14	415	598	461	76	93	63
Okla.	1.21	1.17	1.01	1,775	2,068	1,686	69	60	31
Texas	1.01	1.09	.77	1,660	2,261	1,541	59	63	24
Mont.	1.14	1.27	1.12	2,641	3,054	2,719	80	87	64
Idaho	2.26	2.47	2.50	2,460	2,971	3,187	86	88	87
Wyo.	1.12	1.26	1.28	1,224	1,412	1,482	80	84	74
Colo.	1.58	1.70	1.64	2,245	2,322	2,202	76	70	57
N. Mex.	2.12	2.37	2.26	442	548	539	69	80	53
Ariz.	2.54	2.75	2.62	659	780	728	84	96	77
Utah	2.09	2.22	2.21	1,174	1,267	1,277	81	82	71
Nev.	1.56	1.60	1.83	609	495	706	87	76	94
Wash.	1.90	1.97	1.92	1,541	1,606	1,669	78	83	73
Oreg.	1.74	1.71	1.87	1,799	1,768	2,000	78	76	79
Calif.	3.13	3.37	3.32	5,952	6,652	6,939	77	77	81
U. S.	1.39	1.49	1.44	103,648	112,782	108,817	75	68	68

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.33	1.60	1.35	11	18	15
N. H.	1.90	1.75	1.60	16	28	27
Vt.	1.96	1.90	1.80	86	163	166
Mass.	2.20	2.15	2.05	49	88	90
R. I.	2.30	2.25	2.35	4	9	9
Conn.	2.38	2.40	2.30	83	134	136
N. Y.	2.06	2.05	2.10	1,182	1,777	1,966
N. J.	2.29	2.35	2.45	188	275	304
Pa.	1.92	1.85	1.95	794	1,350	1,580
Ohio	1.86	2.00	2.00	1,195	2,144	2,230
Ind.	1.87	2.05	1.90	994	1,589	1,414
Ill.	2.30	2.35	2.20	1,898	3,220	3,104
Mich.	1.58	1.65	1.70	1,950	2,264	2,450
Wis.	2.13	2.35	2.25	3,389	5,499	5,528
Minn.	2.15	2.20	2.25	3,040	4,831	5,386
Iowa	2.22	2.10	1.80	2,487	3,765	3,614
Mo.	2.43	2.50	2.20	791	1,320	1,278
N. Dak.	1.45	1.55	1.50	718	2,099	2,254
S. Dak.	1.54	1.10	1.20	1,243	2,223	2,644
Nebr.	2.00	1.55	1.40	2,660	3,343	3,051
Kans.	1.92	1.60	1.25	1,948	2,461	1,845
Del.	2.13	2.05	2.20	14	16	18
Md.	2.06	2.35	2.35	136	230	247
Va.	2.22	2.35	2.20	282	531	528
W. Va.	1.88	1.85	1.85	160	266	285
N. C.	2.04	2.10	2.00	95	163	168
Ga.	1.74	2.00	1.90	17	34	36
Ky.	1.96	2.20	2.20	456	620	638
Tenn.	1.94	1.80	2.00	286	266	328
Ala.	1.70	1.85	1.70	29	35	34
Miss.	1.84	2.60	2.00	48	36	30
Ark.	2.18	2.25	2.15	148	135	144
La.	1.93	2.10	1.60	43	57	42
Okla.	1.84	1.65	1.35	778	977	711
Texas	2.30	2.00	1.60	491	686	483
Mont.	1.62	1.75	1.50	1,252	1,704	1,520
Idaho	2.68	2.90	2.90	2,054	2,598	2,755
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.75	570	822	838
Colo.	2.16	2.20	2.15	1,467	1,692	1,604
N. Mex.	2.83	2.95	2.85	361	475	467
Ariz.	2.78	3.00	2.80	562	669	619
Utah	2.42	2.50	2.50	960	1,080	1,090
Nev.	2.78	2.70	3.20	300	316	381
Wash.	2.20	2.30	2.30	724	927	991
Oreg.	2.72	2.70	2.90	706	818	940
Calif.	4.60	4.60	4.60	4,649	5,437	5,548
U. S.	2.19	2.08	2.00	41,315	59,195	59,536

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY ^{1/}

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.16	1.35	1.20	544	572	509
N. H.	1.38	1.50	1.20	243	237	186
Vt.	1.50	1.60	1.50	832	746	699
Mass.	1.68	1.80	1.55	321	270	232
R. I.	1.72	1.75	1.80	27	21	20
Conn.	1.74	1.75	1.70	222	164	160
N. Y.	1.63	1.60	1.60	3,843	2,946	2,946
N. J.	1.69	1.60	1.75	198	131	140
Pa.	1.44	1.30	1.45	2,513	1,790	1,927
Ohio	1.37	1.50	1.50	2,369	1,874	1,761
Ind.	1.28	1.45	1.30	1,202	905	859
Ill.	1.39	1.60	1.45	1,834	1,144	1,140
Mich.	1.31	1.35	1.45	1,421	1,048	1,024
Wis.	1.58	1.85	1.80	3,479	2,718	2,327
Minn.	1.43	1.50	1.45	1,508	1,294	1,038
Iowa	1.44	1.45	1.00	3,167	3,041	1,300
Mo.	1.09	1.15	.90	1,315	854	649
Nebr.	1.20	.95	.95	150	120	67
Kans.	1.22	1.30	.80	146	120	74
Del.	1.50	1.45	1.45	42	39	35
Md.	1.37	1.30	1.45	379	306	318
Va.	1.18	1.20	1.15	545	449	417
W. Va.	1.23	1.25	1.25	541	452	430
N. C.	1.12	1.20	1.15	118	126	117
Ga.	1.00	.95	.95	19	30	32
Ky.	1.25	1.35	1.35	528	579	591
Tenn.	1.16	1.20	1.15	207	211	213
Ala.	.94	1.20	.95	28	70	55
Miss.	1.14	1.30	1.05	52	122	99
Ark.	1.09	1.25	1.10	38	38	31
La.	1.17	1.35	1.20	54	81	72
Mont.	1.26	1.20	1.20	308	308	330
Idaho	1.36	1.30	1.45	169	153	197
Wy.	1.18	1.00	1.10	125	128	154
Colo.	1.34	1.35	1.25	239	285	288
N. Mex.	1.32	1.50	1.25	19	12	10
Utah	1.62	1.60	1.60	56	80	77
Nev.	1.34	1.10	1.50	58	33	63
Wash.	2.05	1.95	1.85	399	390	363
Oreg.	1.80	1.75	1.70	241	287	296
U. S.	1.41	1.46	1.39	29,509	24,174	21,316

^{1/} Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Ind.	1.15	1.25	1.05	118	108	94
Ill.	1.07	1.25	1.25	137	145	130
Mo.	1.03	1.15	1.10	1,361	810	930
Kans.	1.08	1.10	1.10	107	44	59
Del.	1.28	1.25	1.30	25	21	22
Md.	1.22	1.30	1.30	64	72	75
Va.	1.04	1.10	1.00	497	444	404
W.Va.	1.07	1.00	1.15	35	30	24
N.C.	1.02	1.05	.95	518	411	387
S.C.	.86	1.05	.80	208	144	118
Ga.	.85	.95	.85	167	98	96
Ky.	1.09	1.25	1.20	857	811	817
Tenn.	1.01	1.15	1.05	996	788	777
Ala.	.92	1.10	.95	119	142	142
Miss.	1.10	1.35	1.10	340	248	212
Ark.	.98	1.15	1.00	578	270	282
La.	1.20	1.45	1.10	116	70	58
Okla.	1.05	1.05	.90	111	52	50
U. S.	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,351	4,708	4,687

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Wis.	1.15	1.30	1.25	92	58	54
Minn.	1.10	1.15	1.15	1,154	730	680
Mo.	1.00	1.10	1.10	146	192	195
N.Dak.	.84	.90	.85	2,011	1,778	1,612
S.Dak.	.66	.50	.50	2,202	1,460	1,416
Nebr.	.72	.55	.55	2,210	1,665	1,682
Kans.	1.00	.90	.80	659	544	479
Ark.	.94	1.05	.95	169	167	142
Okla.	1.06	.90	.80	450	343	298
Texas	.95	1.10	.65	176	182	110
Mont.	.80	.85	.75	641	620	526
Idaho	1.08	1.10	1.15	149	148	155
Wyo.	.80	.80	.90	376	299	354
Colo.	.93	.90	.85	399	209	187
N. Mex.	.73	.80	.65	17	16	13
Utah	1.16	1.10	1.10	118	75	79
Nev.	1.01	.85	1.15	224	128	242
Wash.	1.27	1.25	1.25	66	58	55
Oreg.	1.12	1.05	1.20	338	292	347
Calif.	1.22	1.10	1.35	174	133	163
U. S.	.83	.74	.73	11,849	9,097	8,782

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/
(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	835	880	820	55	35	41
New York	991	940	1,100	1,394	954	1,408
Michigan	867	910	920	3,678	4,668	4,618
Total N. E.	892	915	955	5,133	5,657	6,067
Nebraska	1,506	1,630	1,700	1,016	1,141	1,054
Montana	1,399	1,550	1,550	203	217	186
Idaho	1,583	1,770	1,850	2,194	2,370	2,109
Wyoming	1,301	1,110	1,250	948	589	650
Washington	1,507	1,940	1,900	214	778	703
Total N. W.	1,492	1,638	1,627	4,576	5,095	4,702
Colorado	754	790	710	1,887	1,860	1,576
New Mexico	290	420	400	264	167	160
Arizona	483	460	450	55	41	27
Utah	437	490	200	42	39	14
Total S. W.	624	724	646	2,247	2,107	1,727
California:						
Large Lima	1,508	1,496	1,600	1,122	1,077	960
Baby Lima	1,493	1,325	1,550	913	318	418
Other	1,149	1,196	1,300	2,113	2,714	2,366
Total California	1,296	1,272	1,392	4,148	4,109	3,744
United States	1,028	1,100	1,119	16,193	16,968	16,220

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/
(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	875	1,020	900	37	41	36
North Dakota	925	900	1,000	75	18	30
Montana	1,072	1,020	1,150	112	61	69
Idaho	1,190	1,000	1,350	1,225	1,034	1,971
Wyoming	1,262	1,260	1,500	54	63	75
Colorado	843	820	860	105	66	77
Washington	1,169	800	1,350	1,986	1,149	2,430
Oregon	875	500	1,400	147	20	98
California	1,020	1,220	1,650	124	73	29
United States	1,137	899	1,335	3,868	2,525	4,885

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,510	1,560	1,800	206,466	180,960	219,600
N.C.	1,218	1,075	1,500	286,900	204,250	294,000
Tenn.	765	950	850	3,132	2,850	2,550
Total (Va.- N.C. area)	1,322	1,256	1,608	496,499	388,060	516,150
S.C.	694	850	850	13,213	9,350	10,200
Ga.	775	940	990	608,353	513,240	513,810
Fla.	778	1,025	1,050	58,656	61,500	58,800
Ala.	766	950	950	258,706	213,750	198,550
Miss.	362	450	400	3,844	2,700	2,400
Total (S.E. area)	768	944	977	942,772	800,540	783,760
Ark.	385	375	360	2,830	1,875	1,800
Okla.	554	960	400	106,218	128,640	49,200
Texas	482	615	350	252,600	239,235	88,550
N.Mex.	1,014	1,030	1,200	7,699	6,180	6,000
Total (S.W. area)	507	704	377	370,249	375,930	145,550
U.S.	790	925	958	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,445,460

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,778	2,100	2,000	1,779	3,360	3,600
Wash.	1,714	1,600	1,580	22,661	20,800	21,646
Oreg.	1,070	1,180	1,180	15,241	4,602	4,484
Calif.	1,566	1,560	1,500	13,473	8,112	7,950
U.S.	1,431	1,556	1,532	53,154	36,874	37,680

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	11.2	15.5	14.0	196	279	238
Mich.	9.8	14.7	12.5	658	885	788
Wis.	10.1	9.3	11.5	110	57	69
Minn.	10.1	12.0	12.0	502	771	780
N.Dak.	10.1	11.7	11.5	249	398	402
S.Dak.	10.9	12.5	12.0	53	64	60
Nebr.	13.3	14.4	14.5	729	665	798
Kans.	9.6	14.8	12.0	58	96	84
Mont.	12.2	14.5	14.0	709	724	714
Idaho	17.4	18.7	20.0	1,296	1,433	1,540
Wyo.	12.9	13.9	14.5	428	421	478
Colo.	14.8	15.9	16.0	1,920	1,621	2,000
Utah	14.8	15.1	15.5	480	437	403
Wash.	21.6	20.0	23.0	434	553	690
Oreg.	20.2	22.7	23.0	367	381	391
Calif. 1/	18.4	20.7	20.5	2,901	3,365	3,506
Other States	12.4	16.2	15.0	79	78	90
U. S.	14.5	16.5	16.5	11,167	12,228	13,031

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
La.	19.3	24.4	24.0	5,480	6,054	5,304
Fla.	31.6	33.3	35.0	1,210	1,197	1,092
U. S.	20.7	25.5	25.4	6,689	7,251	6,396

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1945-54	1955	Average 1945-54	1955
CLASS 1, FLORE-CURED:					
Va.	11	1,196	1,300	1,000	1,000
N. C.	11	1,129	1,310	123,009	128,700
Total Old Belt	11	1,148	1,307	306,828	334,050
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,288	1,625	429,838	462,750
N. C.	13	1,258	1,600	438,150	515,125
S. C.	13	1,255	1,700	107,702	129,600
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,256	1,659	156,512	197,200
Ga.	14	1,152	1,465	264,213	326,800
Fla.	14	1,064	1,410	116,444	147,965
Ala.	14	925	1,090	21,796	29,751
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,136	1,454	458	654
Total All Fire-cured Types	11 - 14	1,214	1,497	1,270,897	1,483,045
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,110	1,155	12,600	10,510
Ky.	22	1,083	1,380	11,335	12,006
Tenn.	22	1,205	1,500	29,095	28,500
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,167	1,462	40,430	40,506
Ky.	23	1,052	1,225	12,514	11,392
Tenn.	23	1,043	1,335	2,987	2,804
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,050	1,245	15,500	14,196
Total All Fire-cured Types	21 - 23	1,128	1,353	76,812	65,212
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3A Light Air-cured					
Ohio	31	1,288	1,540	17,479	14,322
Ind.	31	1,342	1,560	13,529	11,972
Mo.	31	1,071	1,200	5,634	3,680
Kans.	31	1,060	1,150	192	115
Va.	31	1,661	1,920	21,792	19,584
W. Va.	31	1,304	1,600	4,070	4,000
N. C.	31	1,650	1,900	18,605	18,620
Ky.	31	1,280	1,470	394,285	304,290
Tenn.	31	1,334	1,538	108,267	93,818
Total Burley Belt	31	1,310	1,514	583,853	469,977
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	798	725	38,469	35,525
Total All Light Air-cured	31 - 32	1,250	1,407	622,322	505,502

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE -- CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,174	1,410	1,450	15,881	13,818	13,920
Tenn.	35	1,198	1,425	1,300	4,773	3,770	3,770
Total One Sucker	35	1,179	1,414	1,415	20,763	18,093	17,690
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,127	1,350	1,000	11,533	9,720	9,800
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	972	775	1,000	3,318	3,255	4,000
Total All Dark Air-cured	35 - 37	1,138	1,284	1,340	35,614	31,068	31,490
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,520	1,550	1,700	49,301	45,725	50,150
Total Miami Valley Types	42 - 44	1,426	1,700	1,700	8,214	7,480	5,950
Total Cigar Filler Types	41 - 44	1,506	1,569	1,700	57,515	53,205	56,100
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Mass.	51	1,639	1,500	---	164	150	---
Conn.	51	1,613	1,590	1,600	14,569	12,243	7,520
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,613	1,589	1,600	14,733	12,393	7,520
Mass.	52	1,730	1,760	1,700	9,213	8,272	5,270
Conn.	52	1,647	1,600	1,750	3,539	1,760	1,400
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,706	1,730	1,710	12,752	10,032	6,670
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,475	1,490	1,500	12,665	6,705	6,300
Wis.	55	1,488	1,420	1,460	16,759	12,638	10,366
Minn.	55	1,315	1,410	1,400	539	240	---
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,462	1,420	1,459	17,298	12,878	10,590
Total Cigar Binder Types	51 - 55	2/ 1,553	1,546	1,549	58,433	42,008	31,080
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,102	1,220	1,250	1,993	2,318	2,375
Conn.	61	1,046	1,070	1,230	7,294	6,527	7,257
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,058	1,106	1,235	9,287	8,845	9,632
Ga.	62	1,138	1,410	1,270	1,108	1,410	1,397
Fla.	62	1,166	1,370	1,270	4,196	5,343	5,080
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,160	1,378	1,270	5,304	6,753	6,477
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61 - 62	1,092	1,209	1,249	14,592	15,598	16,109
Total All Cigar Types	41 - 62	1,465	1,498	1,566	130,540	110,811	103,289
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	607	750	775	208	150	155
UNITED STATES	All	1,236	1,467	1,471	2,128,194	2,195,788	2,029,023

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States:				
Maine	862	640	1,230	850
New Hampshire	890	850	1,540	790
Vermont	782	880	1,100	560
Massachusetts	2,276	2,000	2,940	1,470
Rhode Island	160	120	180	110
Connecticut	1,191	1,330	1,530	1,120
New York	14,761	19,000	19,700	13,500
New Jersey	2,433	2,900	3,000	2,800
Pennsylvania	5,945	6,900	6,500	4,200
Delaware	336	340	270	230
Maryland	1,134	1,485	1,137	900
Virginia	8,965	12,900	5,500	9,700
West Virginia	3,832	5,980	4,346	3,600
North Carolina	1,239	1,700	40	1,500
Total Eastern States	44,806	57,025	49,013	41,330
Central States:				
Ohio	2,823	2,500	2,700	1,900
Indiana	1,372	1,204	850	1,750
Illinois	3,002	2,010	1,430	2,550
Michigan	7,108	6,600	7,500	10,300
Wisconsin	1,072	1,050	1,380	1,230
Minnesota	197	230	323	256
Iowa	174	90	200	61
Missouri	1,125	728	520	600
Nebraska	68	38	39	36
Kansas	352	206	3/ 230	70
Kentucky	321	310	60	377
Tennessee	353	200	64	470
Arkansas	464	352	35	673
Total Central States	18,432	15,518	15,331	20,273
Western States:				
Montana	134	90	100	50
Idaho	1,583	1,130	3/ 1,630	1,500
Colorado	1,273	1,500	3/ 1,210	1,505
New Mexico	586	760	620	625
Utah	416	430	440	320
Washington	27,523	23,160	26,100	17,800
Oregon	2,655	2,610	2,350	1,670
California	8,514	9,542	9,440	8,360
Total Western States	42,683	39,222	41,890	31,830
Total 35 States	105,920	111,765	106,234	93,433

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954--Virginia, 200; West Virginia, 100; 1955--Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955--Kansas, 12; Idaho, 90; Colorado, 75.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	11	15	8
Mass.	70	84	105	90
R.I.	14	15	16	15
Conn.	140	155	155	150
N.Y.	1,310	1,150	1,400	1,060
N.J.	1,625	1,910	1,700	1,600
Pa.	2,311	3,100	2,900	2,300
Ohio	914	1,130	1,030	1,000
Ind.	478	450	90	390
Ill.	1,597	1,340	130	1,100
Mich.	3,550	2,550	2,300	2,650
Mo.	601	600	231	310
Kans.	118	130	108	52
Del.	159	105	95	79
Md.	454	530	475	415
Va.	1,459	1,450	2/ 470	1,500
W.Va.	578	900	800	650
N.C.	1,559	1,100	3/	840
S.C.	3,716	3,600	3/	4,250
Ga.	3,492	3,000	3/	1,600
Fla.	37	12	4/	4/
Ky.	400	270	20	147
Tenn.	429	230	3/	320
Ala.	753	900	3/	600
Miss.	510	276	3/	447
Ark.	1,766	984	3/	1,980
Ia.	115	45	3/	100
Okla.	372	50	15	200
Texas	936	150	30	575
Idaho	306	310	500	270
Colo.	1,762	2/ 2,230	2/ 2,110	1,830
N.Mex.	176	220	150	84
Utah	610	2/ 584	480	330
Wash.	1,747	1,500	2,100	1,540
Oreg.	493	170	400	400
Calif., all	32,423	2/ 30,835	34,002	38,878
Clingstone 5/	21,402	2/ 19,251	22,585	26,585
Freestone	11,022	11,584	11,417	12,293
U.S.	66,989	62,076	51,827	67,760

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954 - Illinois, 80; 1955 - Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1954 - Colorado, 100; Utah, 117; California, Clingstone, 833; 1955 - Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

5/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Mass.	34	10	2/	2/
Conn.	47	42	60	50
N. Y.	478	340	700	490
Pa.	138	150	140	75
Ohio	163	95	80	55
Ind.	84	25	2/	2/
Ill.	199	100	90	200
Mich.	740	740	950	1,300
Mo.	146	80	50	45
Kans.	74	45	2/	2/
Va.	109	90	11	35
W. Va.	48	81	32	46
N. C.	133	90	10	64
S. C.	58	22	2/	2/
Ga.	237	100	15	78
Fla.	101	35	2/	2/
Ky.	90	80	10	32
Tenn.	116	130	5	140
Ala.	155	75	3/	42
Miss.	186	60	5	107
Ark.	111	40	5	86
La.	114	35	15	37
Okla.	108	10	5	41
Texas	253	40	20	115
Idaho	67	90	110	100
Colo.	194	270	150	240
Utah	187	350	200	330
Wash., all	6,346	5,450	6,450	4,320
Bartlett	4,630	3,900	4,600	2,900
Other	1,716	1,550	1,850	1,420
Oreg., all	5,451	4,110	4/6,050	6,240
Bartlett	2,118	1,500	2,700	2,440
Other	3,333	2,610	4/3,350	3,800
Calif., all	14,014	16,751	14,459	17,043
Bartlett	12,251	14,918	12,876	15,210
Other	1,762	1,833	1,583	1,833
U. S.	30,230	29,536	29,622	31,311

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54			1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y.	63,160	94,000	88,500	110,000
N. J.	1,360	1,400	1,500	1,400
Pa.	17,900	26,000	24,000	26,200
Ohio	12,860	16,900	17,000	8,500
Ind.	1,270	900	800	1,200
Ill.	2,060	1,400	1,300	1,400
Mich.	32,890	45,500	23,500	57,000
Iowa	2,230	1,400	1,500	1,000
Mo.	3,830	2,700	2,500	3,400
Kans.	1,300	500	500	250
Va.	1,035	600	450	350
W. Va.	710	400	2/	2/
N. C.	2,700	1,500	1,100	1,300
S. C.	1,240	1,000	800	1,300
Ga.	1,830	1,200	1,000	1,400
Ark.	8,510	5,000	2,900	10,600
Ariz.	1,960	4,000	4,500	5,500
Wash.	26,210	30,700	48,600	26,000
Oreg.	1,160	800	900	900
Calif., all	2,722,200	2,327,000	3,016,000	2,741,000
Wine varieties	591,700	597,000	601,000	612,000
Table varieties	577,200	482,000	709,000	529,000
Raisin varieties	1,553,300	1,248,000	1,706,000	1,600,000
Raisins ^{3/}	231,750	168,000	224,000	---
Not dried	626,300	576,000	810,000	---
U. S.	2,906,415	2,562,900	3,237,350	2,998,700

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

^{3/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated
	1945-54			1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	<u>Fresh Basis</u>			
APRICOTS:				
California	193,100	140,000	253,000	182,000
Washington	16,820	11,300	21,000	7,500
Utah	5,430	8,600	7,400	2,200
3 States	215,350	159,900	281,400	191,700
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,680	6,300	5,200	5,300
California	78,400	2/ 71,000	2/ 86,000	100,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,650	12,700	22,200	21,500
Washington, all	20,150	15,100	24,500	15,300
Eastern Washington	15,700	12,300	21,000	12,500
Western Washington	4,450	2,800	3,500	2,800
Oregon, all	60,220	42,500	52,600	33,800
Eastern Oregon	13,190	1,500	15,600	3/
Western Oregon	47,030	41,000	37,000	33,800
		<u>Dry Basis 4/</u>		
California	175,900	179,000	131,000	180,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1954 - Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis); 1955 - Apricots, Washington, 3,200; Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Oregon, 700.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1954 - Plums, California, 4,000; 1955 - Plums, California, 2,000. 3/ Less than 500 tons. 4/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

		Condition September 1			Production 1/		
Crop and State	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	Indicated	
	1945-54			1945-54		1956	
AVOCADOS:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Florida	62	62	51	5,830	2/14,300	11,000	
FIGS:							
California							
Dried	82	86	90	3/29,780	3/25,400	---	
Not dried				12,900	12,000	---	
OLIVES:							
California	53	44	76	45,200	39,000	---	
ALMONDS:							
California	--	--	--	39,330	38,300	48,000	
FILBERTS:							
Oregon	--	--	--	6,990	7,400	2,500	
Washington	--	--	--	847	310	100	
2 States	--	--	--	7,837	7,710	2,600	
WALNUTS:							
California	--	--	--	65,190	72,000	71,000	
Oregon	--	--	--	7,480	5,400	2,000	
2 States	--	--	--	72,670	77,400	73,000	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300. 2/ Includes 700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	2,004	300	1,775	249	50	400
S.C.	2,906	140	3,800	508	60	700
Ga.	29,767	8,000	46,000	5,864	2,000	7,400
Fla.	2,454	6,400	3,600	1,746	4,500	2,400
Ala.	12,410	6,800	19,000	2,856	1,200	5,000
Miss.	3,768	4,500	6,100	4,217	5,500	7,400
Ark.	788	1,800	1,400	3,661	6,150	5,100
La.	3,265	2,000	3,800	10,070	23,000	7,000
Okla.	1,422	3,300	1,200	17,779	29,700	10,800
Texas	4,370	5,700	3,750	26,195	32,300	21,250
N.Mex.	2/ 2,485	3,460	3,500	---	---	---
U.S.	64,653	42,400	93,925	73,145	104,460	67,450

State	All Pecans Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,254	350	2,175
S.C.	3,414	200	4,500
Ga.	35,631	10,000	53,400
Fla.	4,199	10,900	6,000
Ala.	15,266	8,000	24,000
Miss.	7,985	10,000	13,500
Ark.	4,449	7,950	6,500
La.	13,335	25,000	10,800
Okla.	19,210	33,000	12,000
Texas	30,565	38,000	25,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,485	3,460	3,500
U.S.	137,798	146,860	161,375

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/		
	Average	1954	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	553,800	590,000	520,000
N.J.	85,000	87,000	70,000
Wis.	199,200	250,000	280,000
Wash.	46,480	61,500	55,000
Oreg.	18,640	30,000	32,000
5 States	903,120	1,018,500	957,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition September 1/				
	Average	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1945-54				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:					
California, all	75	66	82	77	74
Navels & Misc. 2/	74	73	80	73	75
Valencias	76	63	83	80	73
Florida, all	71	74	75	66	71
Early & Midseason	72	74	76	65	71
Valencias	70	73	73	67	70
Texas, all	55	50	83	60	53
Early & Midseason 2/	3/53	51	82	63	54
Valencias	3/51	47	85	54	51
Arizona, all	69	75	81	74	78
Navels & Misc. 2/	69	74	81	70	75
Valencias	70	76	82	78	81
Louisiana, all 2/	63	45	74	76	83
5 States	73	69	79	72	72
TANGERINES:					
Florida	66	66	70	59	62
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	64	72	63	65	66
Seedless	66	73	66	67	70
Other	62	71	60	63	62
Texas, all	48	47	73	44	51
Arizona, all	72	73	81	75	79
California, all	78	73	77	79	78
Desert Valleys	80	84	77	80	79
Other	76	68	77	78	78
4 States	59	63	69	58	62
LEMONS:					
California	74	76	77	80	74
LIMES:					
Florida	70	73	83	86	52

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	
	1949-54	1955 1/2 harvest	1949-54	1955 1/2	1949-54	1955 1/2	1949-54	1955 1/2	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
<u>WINTER:</u>									
Fla.	10.7	12.8	16.0	158	180	165	1,700	2,304	
Calif.	10.7	17.4	17.8	153	165	190	1,584	2,871	
Total Winter	21.4	30.2	33.8	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings	14.2	21.0	21.0	162	159	165	2,325	3,339	
-Other	4.3	4.2	5.1	105	104	85	458	437	
Texas	4.8	6	4	42	40	60	211	24	
Total E. Spring	23.3	25.8	26.5	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>									
N. Car.	28.2	20.5	20.5	101	107	90	2,828	2,194	
S. Car.	12.2	9.0	8.4	82	65	72	978	585	
Ga.	3.4	2.5	2.2	58	63	55	196	158	
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	19.2	16.7	15.4	101	27	112	1,984	451	
-Other	13.5	9.8	8.8	46	45	42	614	441	
Miss.	11.5	10.0	9.5	39	39	39	453	390	
Ark.	16.5	11.0	10.1	47	60	57	788	660	
La.	12.1	9.6	8.3	41	30	45	497	288	
Okla.	6.8	4.8	4.5	48	62	58	330	298	
Texas	12.2	9.7	9.1	43	48	45	521	466	
Ariz.	4.5	5.3	4.3	218	255	240	994	1,352	
Calif.	65.7	69.0	63.0	256	285	260	16,654	19,665	
Total L. Spring	205.7	177.9	164.1	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>									
Mo.	13.5	9.0	9.0	60	79	65	838	711	
Kans.	5.5	3.0	2.9	47	72	45	287	216	
Del.	5.1	9.5	9.5	126	195	185	686	1,852	
Md.	4.3	3.4	3.2	95	110	105	414	374	
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	20.1	19.7	124	135	138	2,553	2,714	
-Norfolk	4.3	3.1	3.0	104	100	93	460	310	
-Other	8.8	7.8	7.0	62	80	50	550	624	
N. Car.	14.4	12.0	11.5	61	70	54	885	840	
Ga.	4.1	3.0	2.8	35	38	34	146	114	
Ky.	20.3	17.0	16.0	54	64	55	1,097	1,088	
Tenn.	20.5	15.0	14.0	56	63	56	1,142	945	
Texas	5.9	7.7	5.5	134	165	155	742	1,270	
Total E. Summer	127.2	110.6	104.1	76.8	100.0	90.2	9,800	11,058	
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>									
Mass.	2.9	2.1	2.1	139	132	150	403	277	
R. I.	1.4	1.2	1.3	133	160	160	187	192	
N. Y.-L. I.	25.1	18.0	23.0	188	210	200	4,649	3,780	
N. J.	30.3	22.0	19.6	147	169	180	4,481	3,718	
Pa.	6.6	5.8	5.0	128	145	160	847	841	
Ohio	9.7	8.2	8.2	126	138	140	1,222	1,132	
Ind.	8.0	4.4	4.0	108	96	100	846	422	
Ill.	6.8	4.1	4.1	58	66	68	407	271	
Mich.	7.9	7.0	6.1	88	105	110	700	735	
Wis.	20.5	17.9	17.0	124	126	145	2,514	2,255	
Minn.	5.2	5.3	5.4	120	126	135	620	668	

See footnotes on page 50

Continued

POTATOES (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	For	For	Average:	Indi.	Average:	Indi.	Indi.	
	1949-54:	1955 1/2:	harvest:	1949-54:	1955 1/2:	1949-54:	1955 1/2:	1956	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Nebr.	7.7	4.9	4.8	88	96	80	673	470	384
Md.	3.8	2.6	2.3	68	70	68	257	182	156
Va.	5.9	5.0	4.7	68	80	75	395	400	352
W. Va.	15.5	13.0	12.0	62	81	68	952	1,053	816
N. Car.	5.2	4.5	4.0	73	88	72	373	396	288
Idaho	9.2	9.7	9.0	207	190	210	1,914	2/1,843	1,890
Wyo.	1.1	1.7	2.1	197	250	260	219	425	546
Colo.	10.1	9.0	10.5	218	225	235	2,218	2,025	2,468
N. Mex.	1.1	.8	1.5	81	111	135	87	89	202
Wash.	15.6	19.0	25.0	255	252	250	3,984	2/4,788	6,250
Oreg.	10.0	11.0	12.0	192	195	185	1,895	2/2,145	2,220
Calif.	13.2	13.0	11.0	260	275	300	3,428	3,575	3,300
Total L. Summer	222.7	190.2	194.7	150.4	166.6	174.7	33,269	31,682	34,015
FALL:									
Maine	135.7	141.0	145.0	251	254	250	33,856	35,814	36,250
N. H.	3.7	2.6	2.3	154	160	170	567	416	391
Vt.	4.5	3.1	2.6	134	150	150	596	465	390
Mass.	5.9	4.7	4.9	147	154	165	872	724	808
R. I.	3.2	3.6	3.2	191	225	220	619	810	704
Conn.	8.5	6.6	6.6	171	170	185	1,435	1,122	1,221
N. Y.-L. I.	26.1	37.0	27.0	194	215	240	5,095	7,955	6,480
-Upstate	57.3	42.0	38.0	158	160	180	9,018	6,720	6,840
Pa.	64.4	52.2	45.0	140	145	155	9,051	7,569	6,975
8 Eastern-Fall	309.3	292.8	274.6	197.2	210.4	218.7	61,110	61,595	60,059
Ohio	16.5	14.5	14.5	144	155	160	2,374	2,248	2,320
Ind.	6.2	5.6	5.5	190	173	196	1,180	969	1,078
Mich.	63.1	51.0	45.0	113	96	135	7,066	4,896	6,075
Wis.	38.2	34.1	32.0	133	126	145	5,034	4,297	4,640
Minn.	78.8	76.0	80.0	104	100	114	8,219	7,600	9,120
Iowa	9.3	6.0	6.0	72	75	60	670	450	360
N. Dak.	97.0	87.0	90.0	111	90	125	10,784	7,830	11,250
S. Dak.	12.8	10.0	9.5	78	69	95	983	690	902
Nebr.	25.2	15.1	14.8	148	155	160	3,758	2,340	2,368
9 Central-Fall	347.1	299.3	297.3	115.7	104.6	128.2	40,068	31,320	38,113
Mont.	10.4	9.0	9.7	127	150	145	1,319	1,350	1,406
Idaho	140.8	160.0	179.0	175	195	180	24,684	31,200	32,220
Wyo.	5.0	3.6	4.0	127	125	140	627	450	560
Colo.	43.9	43.0	42.5	189	165	170	8,334	7,095	7,225
Utah	11.4	9.4	9.9	145	170	160	1,652	1,598	1,584
Nev.	1.5	1.6	1.8	168	220	220	248	352	396
Wash.	12.9	19.0	17.0	218	255	245	2,804	2/4,845	4,165
Oreg.	25.3	25.0	26.0	221	220	240	5,562	5,500	6,240
Calif.	16.6	16.2	16.5	228	190	260	3,768	3,078	4,290
9 Western-Fall	267.9	286.8	306.4	182.9	193.4	189.6	18,998	55,468	58,086
Total Fall	924.3	878.9	878.3	162.6	168.8	177.9	130,175	148,383	156,258
United States	1,524.7	1,401.5	1,413.6	148.7	166.7	166.7	226,360	227,046	233,676

1/ Revised, 27 Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Late Spring - North Carolina, 135; Early Summer - Kansas, 4; Virginia - Eastern Shore, 67; Kentucky, 18; Texas, 215; Late Summer - Idaho, 84; Washington, 344; Oregon, 130; Fall - Washington, 150.

CROP PRODUCTION. September 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA
1957 CROP

POTATOES, IRISH 1/

Group and State	Average 1945-55		1956		Average Planted	
	Acreage	Yield per	planted	planted	Indicated	1957 as per-
	planted	planted acre			1957	cent of 1956
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		Percent
Winter:						
Florida	11.2	158	16.3	24.0		147
California	11.6	155	17.8	22.5		126
Total	22.9	155	34.1	46.5		136.4

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	88	82	95	1,361	1,394	1,282
Mo.	54	50	55	150	110	110
Kans.	46	52	44	50	62	53
Md.	94	110	120	521	517	480
Va.	75	82	87	1,242	1,558	1,505
N. C.	59	60	63	2,739	2,400	2,520
S. C.	48	55	50	1,565	1,265	900
Ga.	39	48	44	1,331	864	836
Fla.	42	55	58	211	165	145
Ky.	48	55	53	305	324	265
Tenn.	52	61	56	728	854	616
Ala.	40	52	44	995	936	660
Miss.	43	55	47	1,178	1,265	940
Ark.	41	58	47	344	377	273
La.	54	58	53	4,836	5,858	3,975
Okla.	42	55	35	136	160	88
Texas	40	66	30	1,397	1,914	660
Calif.	67	71	73	748	923	949
U. S.	52.8	61.4	56.7	20,051	20,946	16,257

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	12.7	12.5	12.5	145	62	75
Minn.	10.1	9.5	10.0	12,377	8,008	10,370
Iowa	12.9	15.0	8.5	846	225	212
N. Dak.	7.9	7.7	8.5	14,780	24,578	31,476
S. Dak.	8.8	7.7	8.5	5,233	5,783	6,256
Kans.	6.2	8.0	7.0	315	16	14
Texas	6.8	3.0	5.0	911	96	95
Mont.	7.0	8.5	6.0	650	672	643
Ariz.	1/25.3	26.0	26.0	382	78	52
Calif.	24.8	29.0	24.0	2,164	1,740	1,128
U. S.	9.1	8.3	8.9	37,959	41,258	50,326

1/ Short-time average.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/						
State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
and	September 1, av.	September 1, av.	September 1, av.	September 1, av.	September 1, av.	September 1, av.
division	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	18.3	21.2	22.1	80.7	82.1	80.8
N. H.	18.3	19.5	21.9	77.6	76.8	77.0
Vt.	16.4	17.3	17.8	75.6	73.6	72.9
Mass.	19.6	19.0	20.6	80.4	76.0	81.4
Conn.	19.4	21.4	21.1	78.3	77.2	76.9
N. Y.	19.5	19.8	20.5	77.6	74.3	75.3
N. J.	21.7	21.0	23.0	79.5	76.9	78.1
Pa.	19.4	20.1	21.0	78.5	76.9	76.6
N. Atl.	19.45	20.00	20.83	78.0	76.0	76.1
Ohio	18.8	21.0	21.6	76.4	74.5	73.7
Ind.	17.8	20.4	20.2	74.9	73.2	74.7
Ill.	17.8	19.1	20.2	71.1	70.2	73.1
Mich.	20.6	23.1	22.7	81.6	81.8	79.7
Wis.	18.1	18.1	18.5	78.3	75.8	74.5
E. N. Cent.	18.50	19.57	20.03	76.9	75.0	75.1
Minn.	15.2	16.1	15.8	69.4	70.5	66.2
Iowa	16.8	18.2	19.5	69.6	70.7	69.5
Mo.	14.7	15.5	16.7	69.4	69.3	69.0
N. Dak.	15.3	15.5	15.2	69.7	67.7	66.5
S. Dak.	13.4	14.8	15.0	65.0	66.4	66.9
Nebr.	15.8	16.5	17.6	69.2	69.5	68.6
Kans.	14.8	15.6	15.7	66.1	64.5	64.7
W. N. Cent.	15.22	16.08	16.41	68.4	68.3	67.1
Md.	18.2	21.0	21.5	74.9	74.3	75.3
Va.	16.0	18.0	19.6	70.9	71.1	71.3
W. Va.	15.0	15.5	17.0	73.3	71.2	73.4
N. C.	14.7	16.6	16.7	72.4	71.9	69.3
S. C.	12.2	12.6	13.9	68.8	64.8	68.0
Ga.	10.3	10.8	12.3	60.6	57.2	61.2
S. Atl.	14.47	15.95	16.74	69.7	68.6	68.9
Ky.	14.5	14.9	15.9	71.2	67.7	71.9
Tenn.	13.1	13.3	13.9	71.6	69.3	68.1
Ala.	9.6	9.9	9.6	60.0	55.9	54.3
Miss.	8.4	8.7	9.6	60.4	58.7	60.9
Ark.	10.0	10.3	11.3	60.9	56.6	56.8
La.	7.2	7.6	8.5	46.9	43.9	54.1
Okla.	11.1	12.1	13.7	59.7	57.5	62.2
Texas	9.0	9.3	9.3	55.5	50.8	55.0
S. Cent.	10.91	11.34	12.64	62.4	59.3	62.4
Mont.	17.5	18.6	19.0	71.6	71.9	72.8
Idaho	20.2	21.7	22.0	77.7	79.0	78.4
Wyo.	19.3	19.1	19.4	74.3	69.0	73.0
Colo.	16.8	20.8	18.5	70.8	76.4	72.6
Utah	20.0	21.5	24.1	78.3	78.3	77.6
Wash.	21.4	22.9	22.0	80.1	78.5	78.8
Oreg.	18.8	20.0	20.3	78.4	80.9	82.4
Calif.	20.9	22.9	25.2	78.1	80.1	78.5
West.	19.60	21.24	22.36	76.8	78.5	78.0
U. S.	16.11	17.05	17.89	71.5	70.3	70.8

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

State and division	AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION							
	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
	hand during August:	100 layers:	During August:	Jan.-Aug. incl.				
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,304	3,168	1,618	1,714	53	54	453	452
N. H.	2,134	2,228	1,637	1,711	35	38	282	302
Vt.	978	933	1,680	1,686	16	16	136	138
Mass.	3,334	3,662	1,680	1,767	56	65	455	516
R. I.	380	404	1,658	1,773	6	7	51	57
Conn.	3,252	3,312	1,742	1,773	57	59	419	443
N. Y.	9,966	9,840	1,686	1,662	168	164	1,408	1,349
N. J.	12,558	13,868	1,572	1,618	197	224	1,629	1,739
Pa.	17,840	17,170	1,593	1,652	284	284	2,437	2,405
N. Atl.	53,746	54,585	1,622	1,669	872	911	7,270	7,408
Ohio	10,436	11,212	1,538	1,609	161	180	1,590	1,675
Ind.	10,374	11,374	1,457	1,553	151	177	1,538	1,668
Ill.	13,742	13,922	1,482	1,562	204	217	2,103	2,096
Mich.	8,133	7,968	1,581	1,618	129	129	1,140	1,112
Wis.	10,249	10,798	1,538	1,643	158	177	1,581	1,620
E. N. Cent.	52,934	55,274	1,517	1,592	803	880	7,952	8,171
Minn.	18,888	18,421	1,600	1,600	302	295	2,968	2,801
Iowa	19,309	21,148	1,575	1,655	304	350	3,422	3,407
Mo.	9,555	9,507	1,451	1,476	139	140	1,530	1,443
N. Dak.	2,810	2,732	1,544	1,575	43	43	414	405
S. Dak.	5,602	5,915	1,457	1,522	82	90	908	921
Nebr.	7,776	7,750	1,438	1,562	112	121	1,301	1,280
Kans.	7,397	7,349	1,420	1,442	105	106	1,221	1,163
W. N. Cent.	71,337	72,822	1,524	1,572	1,087	1,145	11,764	11,420
Del.	582	638	1,488	1,553	9	10	87	95
Md.	2,034	2,213	1,389	1,519	28	34	291	308
Va.	1,145	3,986	1,395	1,445	58	58	604	557
W. Va.	2,055	1,996	1,469	1,531	30	31	292	286
N. C.	7,414	8,501	1,407	1,491	104	127	1,010	1,136
S. C.	2,674	2,685	1,457	1,463	39	39	352	366
Ga.	5,804	6,098	1,525	1,569	90	96	829	843
Fla.	2,186	2,658	1,682	1,683	37	45	335	402
S. Atl.	26,984	28,775	1,464	1,527	395	440	3,800	3,993
Ky.	5,378	5,541	1,296	1,339	70	74	753	756
Tenn.	5,408	5,262	1,324	1,364	72	72	689	690
Ala.	4,058	4,364	1,432	1,442	58	63	543	572
Miss.	3,428	3,797	1,240	1,333	43	51	416	452
Ark.	3,177	3,365	1,318	1,364	42	46	394	446
La.	2,289	2,318	1,228	1,293	28	30	263	269
Okla.	4,212	4,344	1,330	1,271	56	55	599	603
Texas	12,274	12,660	1,389	1,324	170	168	1,584	1,642
S. Cent.	40,224	41,651	1,340	1,342	539	559	5,241	5,430
Mont.	1,026	1,088	1,658	1,562	17	17	155	160
Idaho	1,177	1,248	1,634	1,696	19	21	190	200
Wyo.	363	336	1,612	1,674	6	6	55	49
Colo.	1,648	1,710	1,500	1,637	25	28	235	243
N. Mex.	554	550	1,488	1,513	8	8	79	74
Ariz.	420	402	1,482	1,643	6	7	60	61
Utah	1,658	1,535	1,736	1,724	29	26	262	236
Nev.	95	99	1,514	1,553	1	2	15	16
Wash.	3,500	3,952	1,779	1,804	62	71	540	611
Oreg.	2,622	2,600	1,686	1,742	44	45	415	411
Calif.	21,262	21,003	1,798	1,872	382	393	2,223	3,018
West.	34,325	34,523	1,745	1,807	599	624	4,929	5,079
U. S.	279,550	287,630	1,536	1,585	4,295	4,559	40,956	41,501

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